

PRC

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BEGINS

Vice Minister's Opening Speech

OW052050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- China has made a big progress in the import of technology and an estimated 600 items will be introduced this year as against the one hundred items last year, said Zhu Rongji, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, at an international conference on mechanical and electronic technology transfer which opened here today.

An estimated 1,000 items will be introduced next year and still more in the year after, he added. It is quite possible for China to import 3,000 items of advanced technology within three years as planned, he said. He was speaking to 300 foreign industrialists and business people who are attending the ten-day meeting. Among the 3,000 technical items to be introduced to transform the existing enterprises, he said, machine building industry will import about 700 and the electronics industry 300. Technological progress in China depends to a great extent on the development of these two industries, he explained.

In importing foreign technology, China proceeds from the country's specific conditions and tries to make sure that the items are really advanced and economically efficient so that they add to the country's self-reliance, he said. In the future, China will put more emphasis on software than on hardware, he added. Introduction of technology will be combined with expansion of trade, he pointed out, and preferential treatment will be given to those countries or companies who give that same kind of treatment to China, he said.

Import of technology will take several forms, he said, including licensing, co-production, consultation, technical services, joint ventures, compensation trade and manufacturing products with imported materials. China now pays special attention to co-production. The general objective of China's technical progress for the end of this century is to adopt in most enterprises advanced technology of developed countries of the late 1970s and early 1980s, and to form a system of China's own, he said.

Li Peng Attends

OW050923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Representatives at the international conference on mechanical and electronic technology transfer which opened here today will hold talks on about 100 projects using imported technology. The conference is jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). Attending the conference are 300 business people from 100 companies in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, and Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong and 560 representatives from many parts of China.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Wang Yaoting, Chairman of CCPIT, said that the scale of the conference demonstrated that international economic and trade circles attached great importance to it and that the participants had confidence in economic and technological cooperation with China.

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The conference showed once again China's willingness to cooperate with overseas firms, he added. He reiterated that China's policy of opening to the outside world is a long-term one. The Chinese Government has decided to provide more conveniences and preferential treatment to foreign firms concerning taxation, pricing, and marketing, he said.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng was among those present at today's opening ceremony. Zhu Rongji, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, also delivered a speech.

Annual output value of machine building and electronics industries accounts for about one fifth of China's total industrial output value. Present plans are to import about 1,000 items of new technology and equipment before 1985 in order to upgrade machine-building and electronic factories, according to earlier reports.

Contract Signed

OW051425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- A contract on the transfer of know-how for electronic belt scales was signed this afternoon between the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the Merrick Corporation of the United States.

The contract is the first signed at a 10-day international conference on mechanical and electronic technology transfer which opened here today. China has proposed about 100 projects, most of them involving software, for negotiation at the conference.

Electronic belt scales are used in large thermal power stations, a number of which are now under construction in China. The technology will help promote the development of electronic belt scale manufacturing in China, said Wang Fengsheng of the Huadong electronic instrument factory, recipient of the technology.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

OWO61312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry today explained to a XINHUA correspondent the attitude of the Chinese Government regarding the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The spokesman said that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee resolution on the "future of Taiwan" and the U.S. Congress amendment to the appropriations bill concerning the Asian Development Bank crudely interfered in China's internal affairs and attempted to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." On this account the Chinese Government has lodged strong protests with the U.S. Government, he added.

He said the Chinese Government is dissatisfied with the failure of the U.S. Government in its reply note and statements to oppose in explicit terms the substance of the resolution and the bill and has already made clear its just position on this. Now that the U.S. Government has made clarifications and promises on the related resolution and bill, we expect the U.S. Government to fulfill its promises by concrete actions, he added.

The spokesman announced that Premier Zhao Ziyang would visit the United States next January in accordance with the agreement between the two governments.

Following is the full text of the answers given by the Foreign Ministry spokesman to the questions put by the XINHUA correspondent:

1. What is the nature of the recent successive attempts of the U.S. Congress to create "two Chinas"?

Answer: Recently, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution on the "future of Taiwan," and then the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the appropriations bill concerning the Asian Development Bank. These are acts of crude interference in China's internal affairs and open attempts at creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," which totally contradict the principles established in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and seriously hurt the Chinese people's national feelings. On this account the Chinese Government has lodged strong protests with the U.S. Government.

2. What has been the reaction of the U.S. Government to the Chinese Government's protests?

A. The U.S. Government has reacted to the representations made by the Chinese Government. Through its reply note, the remarks of senior officials and the spokesman of the White House and the State Department and the statement made by President Reagan himself on signing the appropriations bill, the U.S. Government has indicated the following:

(1) The related resolution and bill do not reflect the position of President Reagan and his administration;

(2) The U.S. Government recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China;

(3) The U.S. administration was against the adoption of the resolution on the "future of Taiwan" by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee;

(4) With regard to the amendment of the bill concerning the Asian Development Bank, President Reagan reiterated the principle of recognizing only one China, and he made it clear that his signing of the bill did not reflect any change in the U.S. position with respect to China and that the terminology in the amendment is not consistent with the U.S. Government policy.

The U.S. State Department further said that Taiwan's participation in the Asian Development Bank can be settled within the framework of the policy of recognizing the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China.

We are dissatisfied with the failure of the U.S. Government to oppose in explicit terms in its reply note and statements the substance of the resolution and the bill that constitutes a violation of China's sovereignty and an interference in China's internal affairs. In this connection, the Chinese Government has already made clear its just position.

3. Under the present circumstances, what is the Chinese Government's attitude regarding the development of Sino-U.S. relations?

A. The position of the Chinese Government regarding Sino-U.S. relations has been consistent. We have always attached importance to our relations with the United States and has exerted efforts for their development. But we have also repeatedly pointed out that obstacles still exist in the relations between China and the United States and that the crux is the question of Taiwan. Any words or deeds that constitute interference in China's internal affairs or amount to creation of "two Chinas" will meet with China's firm opposition. Now that the U.S. Government has made clarifications and promises on the related resolution and bill, we expect the U.S. Government to fulfill its promises by concrete actions in full compliance with the provisions of the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the joint communique of 17 August 1982.

4. Will Premier Zhao Ziyang visit the United States as scheduled?

A. Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the United States next January in accordance with the agreement between the two governments on the exchange of visits between Premier Zhao and President Reagan.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS U.S. 'PROMISES MUST BE KEPT'

HK061046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Words Should Be Trustworthy"]

[Text] On 30 November, when signing a U.S. House of Representatives and Senate bill on appropriations concerning international financial institutions, President Reagan issued a statement. In view of the fact that an amendment to the bill proposed that the so-called "Republic of China" should continue to be a full member of the Asian Development Bank, the statement expressed: "Certain terminology used in the bill's amendment on this issue is at variance with the U.S. Government policy of recognizing the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China." He also stated that his signing of the bill certainly does not reflect any change in the U.S. position with respect to China maintained by four successive U.S. presidents.

People could hardly be satisfied by this ambiguous language contained in the statement of the U.S. President. The bill approved by the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate is clearly a brazen attempt to set up two Chinas, so how can it be lightly summed up as a question of "terminology?" Moreover, the statement also expressed the need for supporting and ensuring "the efforts of the Taiwan people for continued participation in the Asian Development Bank." Is it possible that this accords with the promises made by the United States in recognizing the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China? If the U.S. Government truly abides by the one China policy, it should affirm that only the Government of the People's Republic of China can represent China in the Asian Development Bank, and it has no reason whatsoever to further support the continued presence of Taiwan in the Asian Development Bank under the name of the "Republic of China."

The surprising thing is that on 2 December, that is, 2 days after he issued this clarification, Reagan, in a speech to American student leaders, even went so far as to regard the Taiwan authorities as a "government" and equate it with the Government of the People's Republic of China. He babbled that "both governments claim to be the government of China," and that the United States will "in no way retreat from its alliance (lian meng 5114 4146) and friendship with the Chinese on Taiwan." These words cannot but arouse suspicion as to whether his statement on 30 November reiterating the principle of one China actually meant what it said. Why did he explicitly acknowledge that there is only one government of China in the former statement, and then change it to two "governments" in his later speech, adding that the United States would also maintain its "alliance" with Taiwan? Does it mean that the U.S. stand on China, which was stated in the 30 November statement as having remained unchanged through the administrations of four successive U.S. presidents, has suddenly changed after a few short hours? It is really very difficult to understand this.

There is no denying the fact that the Taiwan issue has all along been a great obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. In all their past communiques, the Chinese Government and the U.S. Government have both clearly stated the principles to be observed regarding this issue. We have every reason to demand that the U.S. Government adopt a serious attitude in handling such an important issue involving the foundation of relations between the two countries, and earnestly put into practice the principles it promised to abide by. Promises must be kept and action must be resolute. Otherwise the relations between the two countries will be seriously harmed.

WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN CLARIFIES U.S. POSITION ON CHINA

OW060744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 6 Dec 83

["WhiteHouse Spokesman Clarifies U.S. Position on China" -- XINHUA]

[Text] Washington, December 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes tries to clarify the U.S. position on China at a press conference here today. Speakes said that U.S. policy "has been well stated that we recognize it (the People's Republic of China) as the legal government of China".

The spokesman made the statement in answering questions arising from President Reagan's remarks last Friday to a group of U.S. student leaders. Reagan said that the United States will "in no way retreat from our alliance with and our friendship with the Chinese on Taiwan."

Speakes said "The president's policy on the People's Republic of China is clear, well-known and it has been reaffirmed by him and by spokesmen on many occasions. It is our belief that the sole governmental relationship is with the People's Republic of China and that it is the legitimate, legal government of China." "We think that it is important that we continue to develop our friendship with the People's Republic of China," he added.

Asked why the president used the word "alliance" in his remarks, Speakes said that the president was talking "more friendship with the people of Taiwan in that terms."

PRC SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES U.S. AIR RAIDS ON SYRIAN POSITIONS

OW051345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces U.S., Israeli Air Raids on Syrian, Palestinian Positions" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry today denounced U.S. and Israeli air raids on Syrian and Palestinian positions in Lebanon.

In his reply to a reporter's question, the spokesman said that "U.S. and Israeli air raids on Syrian and Palestinian positions in the past few days have further intensified the tense situation in the Middle East.... We strongly denounce those raids."

RENMIN RIBAO Correspondents' Report

HK050838 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 83 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by correspondent Chen Jichang and Zhou Guoming: "United States Bombs Syrian Army Positions in Lebanon; Syrian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Writes to UN Secretary General Condemning This"]

[Text] Damascus, 4 Dec -- According to the Syrian news agency at 0803 this morning, U.S. planes bombed Syrian army positions in Lebanon in the northern Ash-Shuf and near the Damascus-Beirut international highway. Syrian army antiaircraft units opened fire on the U.S. planes and shot down three of them. One flyer was captured. The Syrian army suffered two killed and eight wounded, and an armored personnel carrier and an ammunition dump were hit.

Syrian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Khaddam wrote to the UN Secretary General and the Security Council today condemning the U.S. bombing of Syrian army positions in Lebanon.

According to foreign broadcasts, 24 aircraft from a carrier anchored off the Lebanon coast this morning bombed Syrian army antiaircraft positions in the northern Ash-Shuf, and 2 of the planes were shot down. One flyer was captured and another was rescued by the Lebanese navy.

Not long afterward, a U.S. Defense Department spokesman announced that this air raid was a direct retaliation against the Syrian army for firing on U.S. reconnaissance aircraft yesterday, and had been approved personally by President Reagan. During the reconnaissance flights yesterday, a 2 U.S. aircraft were attacked by more than 10 Soviet-made missiles. The spokesman said that this repeated offensive action "deliberately threatened the mission of the multi-national force."

The United States has recently assembled a large number of warships off the Lebanese coast and has also stepped up its reconnaissance activities over Lebanon. Syrian officials had announced that if U.S. aircraft overfly the zone controlled by the Syrian army, the army has the right of self-defense and will open fire on the U.S. planes.

On 10 November, Syrian antiaircraft units opened fire for the first time on U.S. reconnaissance aircraft entering the Syrian army's defense zone.

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On 13 November, U.S. Middle East security adviser MacFarlane issued this warning: "If U.S. planes are attacked over Lebanon again, the United States will respond." In view of MacFarlane's threat, Syria reiterated that it would "use all means to repel aggression against it."

It is noted that this U.S. attack took place not long after the U.S.-Israeli talks in Washington decided to set up a joint political and military group. Yesterday, Israel dispatched planes on further raids in the Lebanese mountains, and now the U.S. planes have bombed Syrian military positions. This cannot but arouse extreme disquiet and concern.

RENMIN RIBAO on U.S. Intervention

HK060929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "United States Must Stop its Military Intervention in Middle East"]

[Text] On 3 and 4 December, Israel and the United States dispatched successively a number of planes to bomb Syrian positions in Lebanon. Syrian troops resolutely struck back. On 5 December, the U.S. 6th Fleet again shelled the position of the Druze militiamen in the Ash-Shuf region of Lebanon. The U.S. military actions constituted a serious provocation against the Arab people.

For a long time in the past, the aggression and expansion of Israel were inseparable from the connivance and support of the United States. At present, to contend for the Middle East with another superpower, the United States is more and more militarily involved in Lebanon and other Middle East regions. The bombing and shelling by the United States signalled an escalation of the U.S. involvement in the Middle East conflict. They are also signs of further deterioration of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East in general.

The U.S. and Israeli bombings of Syrian positions in Lebanon are seen as a prelude to the joint efforts exerted by Washington and Tel Aviv to implement the so-called "new strategic cooperation agreement." If this development is allowed to continue, it will be a great threat to peace in the Middle East region. The Chinese people severely condemn this U.S. move, which endangers world peace. The United States must stop its military intervention in the Middle East at once.

It should be pointed out that the key to the settlement of the Palestine and Lebanon issues and to peace in the Middle East lies in unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied lands and the abandonment of the Israeli policy of aggression and war against Arab countries. Any wishful thinking on the part of the United States in disregard of Middle East reality stands no chance of success.

The attack by the United States and Israel on Syrian positions in Lebanon has further worsened the situation in the Middle East. The Arab nations and the international community cannot but show grave concern over the further development of the situation.

Shultz Defends Raids

OW060756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 5 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today defended the U.S. air strikes in Lebanon on Sunday as an act of "self-defense" and urged the Soviet Union to ask Syria for restraint.

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He said at a press conference that "we have returned fire to those who have fired at us... We don't say we are firing at this or that country or faction, we returned fire to the source of fire."

Two dozen U.S. Navy aircraft attacked Syrian anti-aircraft positions in Lebanon early Sunday in retaliation of "heavy fire" against earlier U.S. reconnaissance flight over Syrian positions. Two U.S. planes were shot down during the operation.

Shultz blamed the Soviet Union for what Syria is doing in Lebanon. The Soviet Union has been the major supplier of arms to Syria and probably has some 7,000 military personnel in Syria, he added. "We urge the Soviet Union to urge Syria to look at the Lebanon problem in a sensible way. And we hope that they do so," he said.

He noted what he called a "very substantial Soviet buildup in Syria" and said the U.S. would be prepared to respond to it. Stressing that U.S. Marines are in Lebanon "in a peace-keeping role," Shultz said that U.S. objectives in Lebanon remain the creation of a "broadly based government," the emergence of a sovereign country and removal of all foreign forces. He announced that presidential Middle East envoy, Ambassador Donald Rumsfeld, will be heading back to the region tomorrow. Shultz also defended U.S.-Israeli relations of "strategic cooperation," asserting that they would "help bring stability in the area."

BEIJING'S MAYOR LEAVES NEW YORK

OW031929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] New York, December 3 (XINHUA) -- Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and his party concluded their six-day visit to New York City and left here today to tour Boston and Washington D.C. before going home.

During their stay here, Chen Xitong and New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch signed a memorandum specifying friendly exchanges between the two cities in 1984 and 1985, and planted a "New York-Beijing Friendship City Tree" in the Central Park. The two mayors hosted a banquet for each other to highlight their contacts.

When Mayor Chen visited UN Headquarters, he called on UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Deputy Secretary-General Bi Jilong on separate occasions. Mayor Chen's party also toured a number of industrial and commercial enterprises, schools, a hospital, traffic and subway control centers and the police headquarters.

FRANCE'S MARCHAIS APPLAUDS PCF-CPC EXCHANGES

OW060843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, December 5 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Communist Party of France (CPF) Georges Marchais said here today that exchanges between the Communist Party of France and the Communist Party of China (CPC) are in the interests of France and China, their peoples and peace.

In a statement to XINHUA, he expressed satisfaction at the visit to France from November 23 to December 3 by the delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He said he had "warm and fraternal talks" with the delegation. Marchais pointed out that the visit "undoubtedly represents an important political event." He emphasized, "I would like to take this opportunity to thank Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, for his friendly message to me. It underlines how the development of exchanges has strengthened the friendship and mutual understanding between our two parties."

In conclusion, Marchais said he fully shared this appraisal. "It testifies of our common wish to strengthen the cooperation between our two parties on the basis we have established in our talks in Beijing."

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW021147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Alexander Kennedy Runcie arrived here by air this afternoon to start a half-month friendly visit to China.

As a guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China Christian Council, the 102nd archbishop of Canterbury, enthroned in Canterbury Cathedral in 1980, will leave here tomorrow to tour Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xian before coming back to Beijing. He will be accompanied on his tour by Zhao Fusan, vice-chairman of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee of the Protestant Churches of China.

This is Runcie's second visit to China. He expressed the hope to revisit China, during his first visit in January last year. It has been learned that during his stay in China, Archbishop Runcie is scheduled to have contacts with Chinese religious leaders and Protestants, attend services, preach sermons and make speeches at public meetings. A delegation from the British Council of Churches led by Archbishop Runcie, president, and Philip Morgan, general secretary on the council, arrived here on board the same plane.

Visits Shanghai

OW031545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 3 (XINHUA) -- The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert A.K. Runcie, and his party today arrived in Shanghai, the first leg of their China visit.

Dr Runcie, also leading a delegation from the British Council of Churches, told XINHUA at the Jinjiang Hotel here that his visit to China is intended to strengthen the mutual understanding and friendly relations between British and Chinese Christians and to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

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Archbishop Runcie was greeted at the airport by Zhang Chengzhong, vice-president of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Ding Guangxun, president of the Christian Council of China.

In the afternoon, Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan met with the Archbishop Runcie and his party, saying that contacts between the Shanghai and British people have started long ago. Now friendly ties have been growing extensively. "The Archbishop Runcie's current visit will surely further enhance the friendly relations between the two peoples," he added.

PORTUGUESE NAVY VESSEL VISITS SHANGHAI

OWO21858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 2 (XINHUA) -- The first Portuguese naval training junk (Sagres) with its Captain Antonio Gouveia and more than 170 naval officers and sailors sailed into Huangpu River here today for a week-long friendly visit to Shanghai.

They were greeted at the Yangzhijiang Wharf by leading members of the Shanghai units of the East China Sea Fleet, the Shanghai Garrison Command and Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of National Defense as well as Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Portuguese ambassador to China.

The Portuguese visitors were entertained at a banquet here this evening by the Shanghai units of the East China Sea Fleet and the Shanghai Garrison Command. The Sagres is a junk on a cruise training for nearly half a year.

PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

OWD11011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here by air for the German Democratic Republic today to attend the 11th meeting of the Sino-German Committee for Cooperation in Technology and Technical Sciences. The delegation is led by Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

SFRY OFFICIAL PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU021503 Beijing International Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslavia's deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, was Yugoslavia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China from 1978 to 1982. He made an active contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties and between China and Yugoslavia and to promoting the mutual acquaintance between the peoples of the two countries. On the occasion of the Day of the Republic, a Beijing radio correspondent visited Mirko Ostojic. On that occasion, Ostojic was happy to talk to the correspondent on the great significance of the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia in 1943 for the victory over the occupiers and for the founding of a new Yugoslavia on the federal principle and the equality of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

[Begin Ostojic recording] As regards the relations between Yugoslavia and China, we can be very happy today that these relations are developing as well as they are. As a matter of fact, since 1977 when President Tito visited Beijing, they have developed continuously. There have been no incidents or situations which we felt should be overcome or which represented obstacles to our relations. The relations have expanded to an increasingly wide sphere, have developed in various fields, and have assumed the (?character) of an ever deeper understanding of the essence of the changes taking place in China and of the directions of development followed by Yugoslavia. All of your delegations which have visited our country have left the impression both of their great interest in what is taking place in our country as well of their great knowledge of the facts essential for understanding the Yugoslav reality. We would also like our delegations visiting China to possess that degree of knowledge of the specific characteristics and developmental processes of current importance on China's internal scene.

We especially value the fact that there is a dialogue between the highest party and political leaderships and that, this year, we had the opportunity in Belgrade and in our country to welcome Comrade Hu Yaobang, president [Ostojic corrects himself] general secretary of the CPC, who held a very substantive dialogue with our leaders in Yugoslavia. He also took advantage of that brief stay in our country to visit some other places and republics in Yugoslavia and thereby gain a direct impression of the way of life, the paths of development, the ways of thinking, and the methods of our struggle to solve our internal problems. We hope that we will continue such dialogues next year and in coming years as well.

We can be very optimistic as regards the further development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations because the level which has been already achieved in these relations so far shows the depth of understanding. The dialogues which we hold on the problems of international relations, the problems of struggle for world peace, the disarmament issues, and the problems of international economic relations are becoming increasingly substantive. We hope that, in the coming period, this constructiveness will be developed even more and that our cooperation will continue to be enriched with new substance. Thank you very much. [end recording]

PRC, TUNISIA TO SET UP MIXED COMMISSION

OW052105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the establishment of a mixed commission for economic, trade and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Tunisia was signed here this evening.

According to the agreement, the commission has the tasks of exploring ways and channels to expand the bilateral cooperation in the spheres of economy, trade and technology; drafting and signing necessary agreements relating to cooperation in the above-mentioned spheres; and checking the implementation of the agreements.

Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign minister, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Caid es-Sebsi, his wife and party left here by air for home tonight.

ARTICLE ASSESSES PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS OF PLO

HK040230 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Dec 83 p 4

[Report: "External Forces Aggravate Differences Within the PLO"]

[Text] SHIJIE ZHISHI (WORLD AFFAIRS MAGAZINE) says in an article that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), though suffering from escalating fratricide, will survive current difficulties and will defeat Israeli aggression and expansion and restore Palestinian national rights if they can eliminate inner differences and strengthen their unity.

The article signed by Gao Shitong says that people of the world who sympathize with the Palestinian cause are greatly worried by bloody incidents in the north Lebanese port city of Tripoli, where more and more Palestinian soldiers and civilians as well as local residents have been killed since the Syrian and Libyan-backed Fatah opposition forces began their offensive on November 3.

The repeated tragedy of fratricide in Tripoli involving "the Arab brothers and comrades-in-arms who fought their common enemy" has internal and external causes, the article points out.

Since the splitting of Fatah in May this year, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has consistently held that his supporters and opponents should eliminate their differences through dialogue and consultations to fight the common enemy. Some Arab leaders have made mediation efforts to avoid serious damage to the Palestinian revolution and Arabian national interests.

But events have occurred despite the good wishes and will of the people. The contradiction within Fatah become more acute as a result of the appearance of the Palestine Revolutionary Movement, the opponents' occupation of Fatah's institutes in Syria and launching of conflicts in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The opposition leader Abu Musa has recently proposed a Fatah conference be convened, stating that "whoever refuses to attend will be expelled from Fatah."

Observers in the Middle East believed that the aim of the Fatah opposition is to seize power from 'Arafat. To counter this, Fatah representatives from PLO offices in various countries met in Tunis on November 9 and issued a political declaration to "defend the Palestinian revolution and safeguard the PLO's legitimate leadership."

The difference within Fatah would not have led to fratricide without the direct involvement of outside forces. Even if such a tragedy had begun, it would have been stopped at the very beginning through inside negotiations. However, events in recent months have proven the direct involvement from outside has not only made the problem more complex but also led to an escalation of the conflicts.

'Arafat has repeatedly condemned Syrian and Libyan intervention in PLO affairs. He has tried to improve PLO-Syrian relations for the struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion but to no avail. Instead, Syria compelled 'Arafat to leave in June and ordered more than 1,000 PLO troops to pull out of the Al-Biqa' Valley in mid-September. When 'Arafat retreated to Tripoli, the last PLO stronghold in Lebanon, Syria sent troops to encircle the city. On November 8, leaders of Syria and Libya expressed their belief that only 'Arafat's withdrawal could save Tripoli from becoming a battlefield.

"What is the purpose?" asked 'Arafat. "It is to make the PLO dependent -- a minor piece on their chessboard."

The fratricide within the PLO has had impact beyond the organization and even beyond the Middle East, becoming a threat to world peace. That is why many countries have attempted mediation activities. Since the Fatah factions continue to hold rival stands, the fighting is likely to go on, although it could be eased temporarily by mediation and pressure from other parties concerned.

It must be pointed out that the incidents in Tripoli have come at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union are intensifying their rivalry in the Middle East, Arab countries are split, the long-time conflicts between different factions are still going on in Lebanon, and Israel is pursuing its aggressive and expansionist policy unbridled. People should not forget the lesson of history that enemies always try to take advantage of a situation to benefit themselves.

Although the PLO led by 'Arafat is suffering from a new and serious frustration, recent developments show that it not only still enjoys wide support but also is winning more and more sympathy. It is the sole legitimate representative of the four million Palestinian people, recognized by more than 120 countries. These days, leaders of many countries have issued statements or cabled 'Arafat, reaffirming their support to the PLO he leads and protesting and condemning the attacks on PLO troops.

WANG HESHOU COMMENTS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW060045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0027 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, recently pointed out: The current party rectification is an important policy decision to enable our party to develop soundly and strengthen its fighting capacity under the new historical conditions. Every party member should, through the party rectification, become a qualified party member who is highly revolutionary and serves the people wholeheartedly.

He said: To achieve this goal, it is necessary first of all to conscientiously study the party rectification documents and grasp the basic tasks, principles, policies and basic methods of the current party rectification. Only in this way is it possible to correctly grasp the guiding ideology in party rectification.

Wang Heshou, who was speaking about party rectification at a meeting called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, continued: It has been decided through discussions that in the current party rectification the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and provincial-level discipline inspection departments will move one step ahead so as to assign personnel to help party organizations at various levels do a good job in party rectification. At present the party committee of organs under the Central Discipline Inspection Commission is organizing party members to conscientiously study the party rectification documents.

Wang Heshou said that the current party rectification, like the Yanan rectification campaign, is of extremely profound significance. He said: In the course of its growth, the party, like all living things, will experience all kinds of diseases and even disasters. If a living being loses its resistance to diseases or disasters originating from itself or invading from the outside, it will decline and even die. Our party too has grown up and become stronger in the struggle against internal diseases and external disasters. Party rectification is using the weapons of criticism and self-criticism to wage a struggle against mistakes and unhealthy phenomena of one kind or another in ideology, organization and work style which occur in the course of our party's development, thus enabling our party members and party organizations to become even stronger.

Wang Heshou said: The current party rectification has been proposed with the new historical conditions in mind. 1) Our party has been in power for more than 30 years. In the great change from being oppressed to holding power, some party members and cadres have relaxed in observing the strict demands on party spirit and gradually developed erroneous work styles or ideas. These changes have adversely affected our party's healthy development, its relations with the masses and its fighting capacity. 2) The decade-long "Cultural Revolution" has caused ideological confusion in the party, and many unhealthy tendencies unacceptable to the party have occurred in the work style of many party members and cadres. 3) The implementation of the policy of enlivening the economy and opening to the outside world is completely correct, and facts have proven that it is an important and correct decision in the interest of promoting China's socialist modernization. However, in the circumstances of opening to the outside world, some party members and cadres have failed to stand the tests of their minds and have been contaminated by certain bourgeois ideas and styles. 4) Our party now has 40 million members, of whom more than 10 million were admitted to the party during the "Cultural Revolution." The vast majority of these party members are good and comparatively good. However, during that period, some units in some places did a rush job in admitting new party members and promoting cadres, and some party members were forced to join. They lack basic knowledge about the party and training in party spirit. The above-mentioned reasons have caused many problems in ideology, organization and work style to accumulate in the party.

This makes it necessary to carry out an overall party rectification to solve the problems with concentrated efforts so that our party will become healthier and develop with greater vigor and vitality, so that the party's fighting capacity will be strengthened and the party will enjoy still higher prestige among the masses.

Wang Heshou said: Where does our party show its strength? First, it is shown in the party's correct line, principles and policies. This is most important. Second, it is not enough to rely only on the Central Committee's correct line, principles and policies. We must also count on all party organizations to have fighting power and to be capable of implementing the party's line, principles and policies. If our party organizations at various levels do not have fighting power, fail to properly implement the party's correct line, principles and policies or comply in public but ignore them in private, then the line, principles and policies, no matter how good they are, are useless. Third, the party must also rely on the exemplary role and fine work style of us party members to develop its strength. Whether party members can play an exemplary role and really have the revolutionary spirit to serve the people is an important conditions which determines whether they can win the masses' trust. Now the party's line, principles and policies are correct, and the key to party rectification is to make party organizations at all levels increase their fighting capacity and to make every party member acquire a really revolutionary work style and look like a true Communist Party member. In short, the purpose of the current party rectification is to enable every party organization and all party members to eliminate the various mistakes now existing in ideology, organization and work style and all the unhealthy trends and evil practices which cannot be allowed to exist in a Communist Party, and to enhance the proletarian revolutionary character, adherence to principle, sense of organization and discipline and militancy of party organizations at all levels and of all party members.

COMMENTATOR ON CORRECTING RECTIFICATION MALPRACTICES

OWO60155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0102 GMT 5 Dec 83

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Eliminate the Practice of Using One's Power for Personal Gain and Other Malpractices in the Course of Party Rectification"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- The resolute elimination of the various unhealthy practices of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of one's power or position is one of our party's objectives during the current party rectification. Our party has constantly stressed in recent years that the question of party style is a question of life and death for a party in power. In its decision on party rectification, the CPC Central Committee profoundly pointed out: The party's every activity concerns the interests of the people and the destiny of the country; if the party is divorced from the masses and does not take resolute measures to correct it, then the party will inevitably lose the people's trust and support and will meet with failure. In the course of party rectification, all party comrades, and especially the party's leading cadres at all levels, should seriously study and profoundly grasp the expositions on rectifying work style contained in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification. They should raise their consciousness and correct the various malpractices in the course of party rectification so that our party can lead the people more effectively in carrying out our country's socialist cause to victory.

We are fully confident that we can succeed in the current party rectification and overcome the various malpractices of taking advantage of one's power or position to seek personal gains. We are confident not only because the CPC Central Committee has a strong determination in carrying out the party rectification or because it correctly puts forward the basic principles, tasks, policies and methods of party rectification and sets rigorous demands on party members, especially leading party cadres, but also because we have many party organizations that have in recent years gained a deeper understanding of the question of rectifying party style and have shown strong determination, taken effective measures and scored notable results in this respect.

Shaanxi Province's Dingbian County CPC Committee is such a party organization. During the past year, the county has fought several tough battles in rectifying party style. As a result, the county is filled with a new mood and the morale of the party and the people is very high. This has prepared the ground for the coming party rectification. The county's efforts and achievement in rectifying party style deserve our attention.

The reason that the Dingbian County CPC Committee continued to rectify its party style during the last year and succeeded in its efforts is that the party committee was fully confident that malpractices could be rectified. As Wang Guowen, the county's party secretary, said, "Malpractice is a paper tiger. It weakens if you stand firm. This is because the party and the masses are opposed to it." The county's party committee told the party secretaries of all units that they are guilty of neglecting their duties if they fail to attend to the work of rectifying party style and that they will be held responsible for the malpractice in their respective units. This kind of understanding and approach is correct.

Why do we say that malpractice is a paper tiger? It is because malpractice is opposed by the CPC Central Committee, the overwhelming majority of party members and the masses of people. Both party discipline and state law do not tolerate it. Of course, because it involves a number of party members and cadres and because of the existence of a "network of the under-the-table relationships," it is indeed rather difficult to completely eliminate malpractice. However, the experience of the Dingbian County CPC Committee and many other party organizations shows that as long as we remain firm and take effective measures, the "network" can be broken and party style can be improved. The question is that the leading cadres must have the courage to attend to this work and to tackle tough problems. Malpractice will be eliminated if you stand firm; otherwise, it will continue to grow, corroding the body of our party and undermining our party's cause. This is something that our party will never tolerate and our vast numbers of party members and the people throughout the country do not want to see.

Party rectification has begun. While striving to eliminate spiritual pollution, maintain unity with the Central Committee in the ideological-political field and complete the task of tightening discipline and purifying party organization, we must give priority to the task of eliminating all kinds of malpractice and carry it out in the course of party rectification.

The party Central Committee is determined to avoid perfunctoriness in the work of party rectification. The vast numbers of party members are also determined to win all-round victory in this work. We believe that those party members and cadres who engaged in some malpractice in the past will raise their consciousness and take concrete action to correct their mistakes. There may be an extremely small number of people who refuse to mend their ways. They will be sternly dealt with in accordance with party discipline. By means of party rectification, our party style will definitely take a fundamental turn for the better as is the hope of our party comrades and our people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'DISTINCTIONS' IN SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK050933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 1

["Short" commentary: "Eliminate Spiritual Pollution, Draw Clear Distinctions in Accordance With Policy"]

[Text] In earnestly studying the documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the speeches delivered by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and in carrying out the work of eliminating spiritual pollution, all localities have taken resolute measures.

Meanwhile, in order to carry out this work healthily, they have attached importance to drawing clear distinctions in accordance with the party's policy and with work methods. In this newspaper's 4 November commentary entitled "The Most Important Political Guarantee," there was a passage on the question of combating spiritual pollution saying: The mistakes committed by some comrades in this connection still fall into the category of the ideological problems among party members and the people and of the contradictions among the people. Therefore, a distinction should be made between these comrades and those who have violated the criminal law and between their mistakes and the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. On no account must we confuse this demarcation line. This is a serious issue of a policy nature.

When summing up the historical experience in the Yanan rectification movement, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: It is imperative to make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions. Today, we should make a similar historical and concrete analysis of the reasons for the occurrence of spiritual pollution. The "Great Cultural Revolution" brought a great calamity to the ideological front, fettering people's minds for a decade. Over the last few years, with the introduction of the policy of opening to the outside world, the infiltration of some bad things has been obvious. In drawing lessons, summing up experience, and looking forward to the future, some comrades have departed from the orientation of Marxism and from the four cardinal principles. This serves as the historical condition for the mistakes committed by some comrades. However, we should not treat our ideological errors lightly and underestimate the subjective reasons for our errors just because we have made an analysis of historical conditions. Those comrades who have erred are welcome to make sincere self-criticism. They are encouraged to make a comprehensive analysis of their mistakes in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, to endeavor to raise their ideological and political level, and to make more contributions to the building of spiritual civilization.

A clear distinction should be made not only between the comrades who wrote erroneous articles and made erroneous statements and the criminals who spread publications with pornographic or obscene contents but also between spiritual products and spiritual pollution. In a speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The essence of spiritual pollution is the spread of the decadent ideas of every description of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the spread of the feelings sowing distrust in socialism, the communist cause, and the leadership of the Communist Party." What Comrade Deng Xiaoping dealt with here mainly refers to the tendency toward bourgeois liberalism on the ideological front and in the theoretical as well as literary and art circles. All theoretical articles and literary and artistic works with this tendency are called spiritual pollution and they should be eliminated through criticism and self-criticism. It is not allowed to expand the limits of spiritual pollution and to regard some works which are basically good in terms of tendency but low in style, or those with some shortcomings in their contents and some peculiarly designed clothes or hair styles, in the daily life as spiritual pollution. If we fail to draw a clear demarcation line in this regard and if we treat everything as spiritual pollution, this will lead to a situation in which neither this book nor that one can be read; neither this costume nor that one can be worn; and this also will present an obstacle to the people's proper hobbies and normal spiritual life and impede the normal theoretical exploration and academic research.

It must be pointed out that while eliminating spiritual pollution, we must not slacken our efforts in the economic work and must ensure the smooth implementation of the economic policy of rejuvenating the domestic national economy and opening to the outside world. Economic work is always our central task. The aim, whether of party rectification or the elimination of spiritual pollution is to realize the party's general line and bring about an upswing in the building of China's two civilizations.

We must continue to carry out the reform on the economic front and definitely must not criticize the questions cropping up in the course of the economic reform or the economic question now under exploration as spiritual pollution.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PROBLEMS IN LITERATURE

HK050725 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Min Ze: "Uphold the Principle of Historical Materialism in the Spheres of Ideology and Literature"]

I

[Text]

In recent years, our socialist literary creation and theoretical criticism have made big progress and tremendous development, on the basis of summing up past experiences and lessons. However, in the development of our literature and literary theory, there also exist some problems that are worth our attention.

Among these problems, I personally believe, the deviation from the principle of historical materialism, one of the kernel issues of Marxism, and the tendency of moralizing history are not only quite common, but have gone quite far on the wrong path. This has already produced and is continuously producing a danger that should not be neglected, but deserves our keenest attention.

The establishment of the principle of historical materialism is the immortal historic feat of the initiators of Marxism and a great contribution to social science. The proposal of this principle has caused "idealism to be driven out of its last refuge, and the historical concept": (Engels: "The Development of Socialism, From Utopia to Science") For the first time in history, it has cleared the mist of idealism that shrouded the concept of history, such as the historical view of hero worship, and the view that good and evil are the ultimate cause of historical development, and made history a genuine science.

The whole of history since the birth of human society, and the historical development of the world revolution since the birth of Marxism have proved, and continue to prove, the scientific nature of historical materialism, and that it is the most fundamental principle which is universally applicable in analyzing any social historical problem. This is the case with proletarian revolution and socialist construction, and there is no exception in the study of Marxist social science, and the development of socialist literature.

Nonetheless, in recent years, what with the influence of bourgeois ideas, and with the one-sided understanding of the emancipation of the mind on the part of some comrades, and the influence of the habit of viewing things metaphysically, some comrades gradually deviated from this principle in their view of human nature and humanism while we were vigorously correcting "leftist" errors and the influence of dogmatism in literary creation. This has led to the fact that the tendency of moralizing history has become for a time an erroneous ideological trend which should not be neglected.

II

It should be admitted that our long-standing view in the past of human nature simply as man's class nature does not conform to the realities of life, neither does it conform to Marxism. Such a view has created many harmful results in our actual life and literary and artistic creation.

The trend to formularize and generalize in literary work which was once the mode, and the once fashionable concept of the one typical character for a class, and the concept of non-essential idealization and so on are inseparable from the dogmatic treatment of problems with the view that human nature is man's class nature. From a Marxist view, the intrinsic character of man "is the totality of all human relations." Of course, "all social relations" do not involve just the relation of one class. Correction of the oversimplified view on this question is essential both in theory and practice. However, we should also see that in the course of correcting the effects of the oversimplification of this question, some comrades have gone from one extreme to another; they have abstracted and restored the concrete, historical, and social class man as biological man, reducing human nature to animal nature in the discussion of the so-called "human nature" or the common nature of man.

For instance. "So-called human nature is the needs determined by the human body, and the principal condition (namely, function) produced by the human body in satisfying these needs. As the physiological structure of human bodies is generally the same, therefore, mankind has common human needs on the basis of a common physiological structure." ("The Sun of Mankind is Rising") Please look at it. Here, the author has dealt at length with "the human body," "the physiological structure" and so on, but avoided mentioning "the totality of all human relations," leaving out the social and historical nature of men; this is actually reducing and restoring men to animals. Moreover, more than one comrade has gone so far as to propose that "the proletariat" should be "active advocates of 'the theory of human nature.'" As we know, "the theory of human nature," namely, the explanation and demonstration of the intrinsic quality of man and the study of the development of social history by applying abstract human nature, does not accord with the explanation of some comrades as some kind of "theory concerning human nature." There really are human nature and the commonness of human nature, which is the social nature of man. And this is precisely where the difference between man and animal lies. However, man's social nature is always placed in a historical, concrete condition and in a class society, and it is inevitably stamped with the brand of a class. To make human nature abstract, and to regard it as something absolute, while making a fetish of it is out-and-out historical idealism and the bourgeois view of the theory of human nature.

Nonetheless, such a theory has found expression not only in articles concerning philosophy, but likewise, and even more conspicuously in literary theories and works in recent years. The view that "only literature that deals with human nature has permanent value" in literary theory, which was repeatedly criticized by Mr Lu Xun back in those years, has been advocated in recent years by numerous critics and writers as a positive idea or program. Literature should naturally deal with men, their ideas and emotion. Socialist literature has nothing in common with the asceticism of Confucian moralists. It should give full expression to the richness of human idea and emotion, and man's all-round development. So long as we depict man in "the totality of social relations" truthfully and historically, there will naturally be man's class nature and social nature, and also human nature. However, the view of making abstract human nature a banner to be held aloft, and of regarding it as antagonistic to man's class nature and social nature is not only absurd in theory but harmful in practice.

The advocacy and expression of abstract human nature in literary works in recent years can be said to be varied in form. But the major expressions are invariably the following: Primarily the advocacy that sexual liberation is the so-called inevitable demand in human nature. This finds expression in varied degrees in many literary works, and is stressed with praise by the writer of "Challenge," through the mouth of a character in the novel: "Why should a man be restricted to loving only one woman? Does this conform to human nature?" ("Challenge") In other words, in order to conform to the demand of human nature, thorough sexual liberation should be practiced.

This viewpoint is actually the inevitable result of human nature being reduced and restored to animal nature, which we have mentioned above. This is because there is no essential difference in the desire for food and sex between men and animals from a biological view. At present, the ideological basis of the notions of some writers on sexual liberation is generally the so-called "instinctive demand" in "human nature" it is actually the instinctive demand of man's animal nature. Of course, the demand they raise is often under the signboard of opposing "tradition." This is the case with the aforesaid works which advocate sexual liberation. Of course, if this should refer to feudal moral ideas in tradition, there would be some rational elements. But regrettably, the themes of such works have nothing to do with them. In the socialist age, love and relations between the sexes is a component part of human relations in socialist society, which should be based on a higher spiritual and moral requirement when they are rid of the dependence on money and private ownership. Nonetheless, these writers harping on opposing conservatism advocate a condition for mankind to retrogress to the group marriage in primitive society on the question of sex.

What category of historical progress can this be attributed to? If this can be counted as kind of "civilization" and "morality," then which class is in pursuit of such a kind of spiritual civilization and morality? The comrades who propose such an idea are often at the same time the "defenders" of the so-called "human value" and "human dignity." Certainly, revolutionary people in the socialist age have their own value and dignity; this is beyond question. But by understanding "human value" and "human dignity" in this fashion, the interests of which class are they advocating "defending" any way? In the literary works of recent years, another conspicuous expression of reducing and restoring "human nature" to animal nature is the advocacy of a social Darwinist view on the relation between the two sexes, and human relations in general, regarding the existentialist philosophical view that "hell is for the other people," which has a positive and profound meaning in the exposure of capitalism as a universal law. This view is copied and applied to socialism, and it is believed that human relations are all of the same kind of relation of each trying to cheat or outwit the other, each trying to maltreat or tyrannize over the other, all as fierce as Bengal tigers.

Works advocating such ideas are by no means a rarity; however, "On the Same Horizon" is the most conspicuous of them all. It can be said to be the naked theme of the whole work. Its apologists spoke plausibly and at length: We should not blame the author for it. Literature and art is the reflection of life. After all, the author has only made a "truthful" depiction of a "deformed society." This provides much more for discussion. True, due to various historical reasons, there still exist negative factors in our life today. Nonetheless, such conditions are now being overcome with great efforts, on the one hand; on the other, we should also see, that in the realities of life, examples of a brand new human relationship unity and friendship established on the same ideological basis are universal after all, and they represent the future of our life, and are things possessing genuine vitality. There is nothing wrong in saying that literature and art is the reflection of life, from a view of the theory of reflection. But as the subjective body of creation, the writer is not entirely a passive mirror. The artistic appraisal of any writer toward life cannot but give expression to his social and aesthetic appraisal. There are always some people who make a mistaken estimation and judgment on the realities because they fail to see clearly the situation when some zigzags take place in the course of historical advance. There were such cases in the history of revolutionary literature in the past, and the same thing will take place today. Looking upon our socialist society as the same "deformed society" as capitalism is the reflection of such an idea in literature. To apologize for such error by citing the theory that "literature and art is a reflection of life" is a misinterpretation of literature itself, and at the same time, a misinterpretation of the observation and analysis of social phenomena with historical materialism.

III

Starting from the view of historical materialism, the appearance of any ideological trends or ideas does not take place out of the void, but is the product of history and social practice. After the smashing of the "gang of four," people raised the question of humanism from the past painful historical experiences, and reexamined it in practice and before reason; this is understandable. Through discussions, the masses and the overwhelming majority of comrades in academic and theoretical circles are for the socialist humanism we should advocate. The aim of our socialist construction is to seek happiness for the greatest majority of the people; the spirit it expresses is fundamentally incomparable to the bourgeois humanism of the past. It also conforms to realities if we say it expresses the content of a higher level of revolutionary or socialist humanism. However, we should also see that in the discussions of this question, many popular opinions are deviating from historical materialism on the basic point, and deviating from the basic principle of Marxism.

This finds expression first in the fact that more than one article has repeatedly proposed such a viewpoint, namely, holding that the starting point of Marxism is man, its kernel is man, that it is based on humanism, and so on. Their ideas have had widespread effects in the ideological realm, in particular among some young comrades. Nonetheless, in these articles, there is hardly any thing of Marxism. This is because according to this view, it will inevitably lead to confusing Marxism with feudal humanism [renbenzhuyi 0086 2609 0031 5030] bourgeois humanism [renbenzhuyi 0086 2609 0031 5030], and humanism, and even confusing the essential difference between Marxism and extentionalism, because the starting point and kernel of all these forms of "ism" are "man." From example, the kernel of the doctrine of "benevolence" advocated by Confucius is man, so-called "cherishing the public, and being close to the people." However, the development of history has always been independent of the appeal or plea for "cherishing the public" and "being close to the people." The great contributions of Marxist historical materialism lie precisely in the fact that it has profoundly revealed the ultimate cause of historical development, namely, the contradiction between social productive force and production relations and the class contradiction and class struggle arising therefrom; and thereby it has also revealed the hypocrisy of humanism in its historical practice, which had a positive significance in the bourgeois revolution. The proletariat should naturally absorb all the positive results of the history of development of human ideas and culture, but should not adopt an oversimplified attitude of rejecting everything. Nonetheless, if we act in a diametrically opposite way, reducing Marxism to humanism [renbenzhuyi] and humanism, and even to the level of extentionalism, will this mean the advance of history or the retrogression of history?

Moreover, the question of humanism is one of moral principles, as regards the nature of the question. Holding that Marxism is based on humanism, with man as its kernel, undoubtedly means to say that Marxism is based on ethics, with ethics as its kernel. Does this not mean to make Marxism moralized, and is this not the greatest misinterpretation of Marxism? Are the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and its historic victories achieved by relying on moralization -- moral instruction -- in spite of the signboard of Marxism? This is the greatest absurdity! The fact that such a theory is supported by some people, in particular young people, is inseparable from the negative effects of the 10 years of disaster and the existentialist ideological trend which was for a time "fashionable" among them; this has proved the essence of this theory from another angle.

If we say that it is to some extent pardonable for a small number of young people who, out of social and historical reasons, have failed to have a correct view on the zigzags that appeared in the development of our socialism, and the unhealthy trends existing in the present society, and mistakenly look upon the whole of our society as being "deformed," holding that "the past, the present and the future are all but a dream, more dreamlike than a dream," and blindly believing in "extentionalism" and social Darwinism, then, it is beyond our understanding that some of our self-claimed Marxist theorists should advocate such views!

In recent years, there have also been some comrades keen on advocating the slogan of "liberty, equality and fraternity" which the bourgeoisie have learned by heart and have been harping on all along, but which was scathingly refuted by Marx. True, these words sound most touching, but those people who juggled with these words were ridiculed by Marx as "poor utopians and hypocrites." ("The June Revolution") And Engels was surprised that "even now" (referring to January 1849,) there were still some people "who are dishing up those cliches" (Engels "Democratic Pan-Slavism") But who could know that after nearly one and half centuries, some self-claimed Marxist theorists would dish them up again as some historic "new" discoveries, requiring us "to make way for the struggle of mankind for genuine liberty, equality, and fraternity." ("The Human Sun Is Rising").. "It is spreading the arms of fraternity, guiding the path with blooms of fresh flowers, making the rainbow a bridge, and creating a life of happiness with everlasting smiles" ("First Love")... What can we say about this? Genuine equality, liberty and fraternity and so on may become a possibility only when class struggle and its remnant ideas are eliminated throughout the world, and when the consciousness of men of the society reaches a very high level. Under present conditions, though classes are eliminated in our country, class struggle still exists within a certain scope, and as a result of our open-door foreign policy, we are often affected by foreign bourgeois ideas; as to the world, classes and class struggles are still universal and exist acutely. Under such historical conditions, it is very clear what historical role will be played objectively and practically by juggling with those touching words again.

The expression of such conditions in literary works is worth our attention all the more.

We found that some writers are serious in their attitude, and are seeking for a noble moral cultivation; however, in their works, they regard objectively and practically our socialist society as immoral and inhuman, and there is nothing of the true, the good, and beautiful to speak of in the realities of our life. In their writing, the beautiful is often ugly, and the good often evil, while the true is false. It seems that the unity of the true, the good and beautiful, and the model of moral cultivation can only be found among such people as the elders of a Buddhist monastery who have discarded the worldly ways. Such a description, no matter how good the motive of the author is, can only express objectively and practically, in the depth of the soul of the author, the destruction of his socialist ideal, having gone through the 10 years of turmoil, and the misinterpretation of the realities and history of socialism. Such is the case with "When the Sunset Clouds Fade Away."

If we say that the expression of realities with a moralized view will provide a very absurd description of our realities, then, as soon as history is touched upon, the right and wrong in history will be reversed, and an erroneous judgment mantled with moralization will be passed on history.

This we can also see in the novel "When the Sunset Clouds Fade Away." The sole moral example taken from the realities of life as described in this work is a KMT general who had fought for a lifetime against the CPC, and of his own accord, asked to be in a task force when the KMT troops were in danger during the Huaihai campaign. Of course, we do not agree to the oversimplification in the description of characters, piling every possible evil doing on negative characters; however, to depict the most immoral person in a historical change as a model of high morality can only be said to be a transfiguration and misinterpretation of history in any way. The most typical example, I suppose, is "Exuberant Grass on the Plateau." The author spoke without reservation: His works simply aimed to "make a provocation" at the so-called "human nature and humanism which turn one pale at the mention of them." As mentioned above, we do not generally oppose the description of human nature and humanism, but we do oppose making them abstract and a fetish. But in "Exuberant Grass on the Plateau," it is done precisely in this way.

It has regarded so-called "love," "morality," "human nature," and so on as an omnipotent "goddess." This is none other than Du Yufeng, the heroine "created" in the novel, whom the author has straightforwardly called "Venus." Before "Venus," a life-or-death decisive battle on the future and fate of China was going on between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces, while "Venus" has moved with her love the "everlasting human nature" in both Su Yan, the communist woman fighter, and Shen Gongqiu, the KMT general, enabling them to immediately dissolve the sworn enmity between them. Here, the "holy water" is really capable of dissolving an iron knot!

But things do not stop here. After a number of years, having gone through historical zigzags, Su Yan, who is now made a secretary of a prefectural CPC committee by the author, not only wants her son to "make three genuine kowtows to Shen Gongqiu," in expressing her thanks for the latter's benevolence in saving her life; moreover, Su Yan herself has received from this a profound education in "human nature," "morality," and "love;" and with deep gratitude and a philosophical revelation, she says: "Please forgive me; I have been in the revolution for half a century, and it is only now that I understand what is...." What is deleted here in the dots is the so-called principle of life embodied in "human nature," "morality," "love," and so on. This means that the basic morality of life should be taught to a CPC cadre by a KMT general. Here, the implication is very clear, namely, the revolutionary struggles led by the CPC are counter to "human nature." Is this not the greatest distortion and reversal of history? It can really be said that such beautiful words as "morality," and "human nature" have crazed the author.

As to the case of an individual writer, not a young writer by any means, who has made a moral confession and self-condemnation "in conscience" on sacrificing his youth and love in the past for joining the revolution, this has all the more demonstrated that the pursuit of abstract morality has actually led to the real degradation of the writer in revolutionary spirit and moral sentiment. This is likewise worth the attention of the writer and us literary and art workers.

The pursuit of abstract human nature and abstract morality are not only closely linked together in theory, which are the two sides of a question; but they are closely linked and inseparable as regards the social ideological trends expressed in the current theoretical and literary works. Generally, their ideological basis is precisely ultra-egoism. Many of the so-called "new ideas" and "new programs" in the ideological trends of literature and art are closely linked with this idea. Here, some comrades have actually confused the emancipation of the mind practiced by the proletariat with the emancipation of the individual character of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, they feel out of tune with all the necessary norms and requirements of socialist society which have impeded the "emancipation of their individual characters," and oppose them, regarding them all as being conservative and inhuman, in an attempt to make abstract "love," "human nature," "humanism," and so on the panacea for mending social malpractices. In fact, history has long proved that these are but a kind of raving about love and an imagery illusion.

In history, when Hegel proposed that evil was the motive force of history, Engels affirmed the progressive role of such a view from the viewpoint of historical development, but at the same time pointed out that Hegel's concept of history did not touch on the ultimate cause of historical change but persisted in an everchanging moral concept. We did not expect that, today, some of our comrades who label themselves as having created something new should retrogress to the level of and before Hegel. How can we not be surprised at this! In view of situation, it is entirely necessary to focus on opposing the tendency of moralizing history, the attempt to make humanism abstract, and the necessity to persist in the principle of historical materialism in the ideological and literary fields.

ARMY SCHOOL CITED FOR COMMUNIST EDUCATION

HK050916 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by Liu Bingqi and Yan Baikun: "4th Army Medical University Perseveres in Carrying Out Education on Communist Ideals -- Using Both Positive and Negative Examples"]

[Text] The 4th Army Medical University CPC Committee mobilized all forces and persistently conducted education on communist ideals among students by using both positive and negative examples so as to enable them to become people full of political zeal and vitality. As a consequence, in the last few years, there have constantly emerged good people and good deeds and large groups of advanced elements. Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, praised the university for doing political and ideological work well and for training large groups of outstanding students of the Chang Hua type for the state.

In strengthening the conducting of political and ideological work among the students, the 4th Army Medical University has always given prominence to the conducting of education on outlook on life, future, and ideals among the students -- a highly important task. Last July, with the spread of the heroic deeds of Chang Hua's sacrificing himself for the sake of saving others, the university firmly grasped this example and gave wide publicity to it by means of printing and distributing related materials, holding exhibitions, and giving public lectures so as to have the hero's lofty ideals and noble quality engraved on the minds of every student. To counter the confused idea of "it is not worth Chang Hua sacrificing himself for the sake of saving a peasant" which prevailed at that time, the university held a discussion on the "value of life." This shook up the students a lot. One student excitedly said: The magnificent feat of Chang Hua to dedicate himself for the interests of the people has made me realize this truth. The fact that a man still lives in the hearts of the people after his death is not lamentable but what is lamentable is that he is simply nonexistent in the minds of the people though he lives among them."

After studying the heroic deeds of Chang Hua, some students said: "We used to feel that it was unattainable to be a hero but in reality, heroes glittering with the radiance of communist ideology are all around us. What Chang Hua has accomplished we can also accomplish!" Since last year, of the more than 500 students who applied for party membership, 86 have been admitted into the party. At least 260 students have been commended and over 60 students elected advanced individuals of the university or of the General Logistics Department in building socialist spiritual civilization. This year's first graduates under a 5-year school system totaling more than 440 students could accept the jobs assigned to them according to state unified distribution and not a few of them asked on their own accord to work in border areas and in grassroots medical units.

The 4th Army Medical University party committee has the courage to grasp and deal with erroneous tendencies as well as various unhealthy trends and evil practices. This has given the students a great deal of enlightenment. To counter the tendentious problems arising in society, the university very often organized discussions on special topics, such as "Why Could Feng Daxing Slide Down the Road of Committing Crimes?" and "Where Does the Mistake of Pan Xiao's Argument Claiming That Subjectively, People Work for Themselves, but Objectively, What They Have Done Has Benefitted Others, Lie?," so that the students could raise their political consciousness in the course of vivid and vigorous self-education. Unhealthy songs once prevailed among the students. To counter this phenomenon, the university specially invited some musicians to give the students lectures on how to appreciate musical pieces, convincing them by reasoning rather than letting the phenomenon take its course or banning unhealthy songs in a crude and simplistic way. After that, unhealthy popular songs were no longer heard.

In strengthening political and ideological work among the students, the 4th Army Medical University CPC Committee has paid particular attention to the concerted efforts of the various departments of the university to conduct education among the students in an overall manner. At the beginning of every school term, the university organizes the cadres and teachers of the political, training, and administrative affairs departments to conduct a month-long combined investigation of the ideological trends of new students and then a detailed investigation report is worked out and distributed among the various departments concerned to be used as data in carrying out education among the students. The university CPC Committee very often mobilizes the university's leaders at various levels, cadres in charge of political work, political and professional teachers, administrative personnel, and backbone elements among students to form a "joined force" to solve the salient ideological problems existing for a time among the students. Cadres in charge of students' political and daily-life affairs pass on experience, give help, and set an example in training new students by means of "eating, living, and working together" with the latter.

It has become a regular practice for political teachers to go down, while teaching, to the grassroots units of students to find out what the students are thinking, and for professional teachers to pay close attention to education in medical morality among the students while giving lectures in classrooms and leading them in doing clinical practice work. When discussing what the impressions the students gained in studying the heroic deeds of rushing to rescue the masses who met with a mishap in Huashan on "1 May" this year, some students said: "The influence of the exemplary deeds of our cadres and teachers and the concept of medical morality we have fostered at ordinary times have enabled us to step forward bravely without the slightest hesitation when the masses met with a mishap."

ARMY POLITICAL WORK THEORY IN DENG'S 'WORKS'

HK051203 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Liu Zhijian: "Attaining Development While Inheriting, Blazing New Trails in Practice -- Studying Expositions on Army's Political Work in 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" are very important works in China's great turning period. Expositions on our army's political work occupy a very important position in the works. As a seasoned soldier doing army political work for many years, my experience in the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has enabled me to feel profoundly that Comrade Xiaoping deserves to be called an example of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought, that he is the policymaker in the victorious advance of our party, state, and army in the new period, and that he is the inheritor, defender, and trailblazer of the fine traditions of our army's political work.

The foundation of our army's political work was laid in the Jinggang Shan and Kutian meeting period. Subsequently, through long revolutionary struggle, our army's political work developed greatly, and a complete set of principles, policies, systems, and methods were formulated with regard to the political work of a new people's army with Chinese characteristics. This is the most outstanding characteristic of our army's political work. It is also a fundamental difference between our army and any other armies and a precious heritage to be handed on for defeating the enemy.

But due to "leftist" influence in the late 1950's, and due to the disruption by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in particular, political work was led astray, the modernization and regularization of our army were interrupted, and the high prestige and reputation enjoyed by our army's political work were seriously undermined. To cure the serious wound caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Comrade Xiaoping has laid emphasis on restoring the fine traditions of our army's political work.

He has also emphasized that under the new historical conditions, our army's political work must be focused on studying the new situation, discovering new problems, putting forward new methods, and summing up new experiences. He has put forward the theory of inheriting and developing in an all-round way Comrade Mao Zedong's expositions on the army's political work. I would like to list below what I have learned most profoundly from my initial study.

1. Comrade Xiaoping has set the target and orientation for our army's political work in the new period. Following the shifting of the work focus of the party and state, building a modernized, regular revolutionary army has become the central task of our army. Upholding the fine traditions of our army's political work not only reflects the nature of our army and is a major guarantee for modernizing and regularizing our army, but also is the fundamental difference between the modernization and regularization of our army and the modernization and regularization of armies of the capitalist countries, and is the fundamental factor enabling our army to bear Chinese characteristics. This has determined the position and role of political work in the building of our army in the new period.

2. Comrade Xiaoping has put forward the principle of carrying out consolidation to restore and develop the fine traditions of our army. In 1975, Comrade Xiaoping began to point out that the phenomenon of being overstaffed, lax in discipline, conceited, extravagant, and indolent could be found in our army, and that party rectification should first be carried out in the army's leading organs and among high-level cadres. He said that we should use the rectification of party style to cure the party's serious "internal injury" caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of internal disorder, eradicate the negative influence caused by the "three supports and two militaries," overcome factionalist ideas, and strengthen party spirit. Here, he not only expounded clearly where we should start our ideological work, but also pointed out that political work is an important link in upholding and improving party leadership, in bringing order out of chaos, and in carrying out long-term party building.

3. He has placed in the first position in political work the strengthening of ideological and political education and the launching of a study campaign on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He profoundly pointed out that we should systematically study basic theory, have a good grasp of the four basic principles, and completely and accurately understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Only by having a good theoretical foundation can we fundamentally eradicate the "leftist" pernicious influence and prevent "leftist" and rightist mistakes from occurring. He has put forward educational contents and methods with regard to various ideological problems. Here, he has guided ideological and political work in the new period onto the correct road and has greatly enriched the basic contents of ideological and political work.

4. He has blazed a new trail in running our army as a large school. He has proposed that although there is no war, we should view our army's education and training from a strategic position. He said that we should run military academies well to train qualified cadres. Military academies at all levels should play the role of collective political departments and collective cadre departments in training, selecting, and recommending cadres. To meet the needs of our army's modernization and in accordance with the new situation in which a large number of army cadres and fighters are demobilized each year to take part in the four modernizations in the localities, he put forward the strategic principle of studying scientific and cultural knowledge and of training personnel who can perform both military and civilian duties. In this way, the wielding of the pen is combined with the wielding of the gun, military duties are combined with civilian work, and peacetime needs are combined with wartime needs. This is the new development of our army's fine tradition of simultaneously being a combat force and a work team and the new development of Comrade Mao Zedong's thesis on running the army as a large school under the new historical conditions.

5. He has put forward the guiding principles for reforming the structure of the army cadre contingent and for enabling the leading bodies of the army to become younger in average age. He pointed out that enabling the cadre contingent to become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent is a major problem which has important bearing on the future and destiny of the party and state and that it is a strategic task in building the army. He demanded that old cadres regard the training and selecting of successors as a task of primary importance. Because the entire army has resolutely carried out Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions, it has made a large stride forward in enabling its leading bodies to become more revolutionary, younger in average age, and better educated. This has enabled the army cadre contingent to extricate itself from the predicament of the constant replacement of one old cadre by another and has opened up a gratifying situation for army work.

6. He has pointed out the correct orientation for establishing good relationships between the army and the people and between the army and the government. He pointed out that the principle of the unanimity between the army and the people remains unchanged but that now there are different contents in the relationships between the army and the people. At present, an important problem in establishing good relationship between the army and the people is to help the people develop their collective economy. Over the past years, our army has conscientiously implemented this instruction of Comrade Xiaoping and created a new form by which the army is building socialist spiritual civilization together with the people. This has made closer the relationships between the army and the people and between the army and the government. It has also promoted the building of the army in an all-round way.

7. He has laid emphasis on strengthening basic-level building. He has demanded that ideological and political education be given to new recruits from the first day of their enlistment in the army. Principles and methods which have been repeatedly proved correct through long practice should be used to deal with the new characteristics of soldiers. These principles and methods can be summed up as follows: 1) The combination of theory and practice; 2) paying attention to the livelihood of the masses; 3) solving problems through democratic discussion, persuasion, and education; 4) propagating typical examples; 5) carrying out ideological and political work in combination with the army's central tasks; and 6) the combination of teaching by words with teaching by deeds. In short, we should bring into full play the persuasive and inspirational role of ideological and political work by means of correct principles and methods.

To carry out the above glorious expositions of Comrade Xiaoping, to blaze a new trail in political work, and to raise the combat effectiveness of the army, we must uphold the four basic principles and continue to eradicate "leftist" influence. In addition, we must also guard against rightist disruption.

"Leftist" influence has deep roots in the history of the party and army. In particular, having experienced the 10 years of internal disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution," many cadres are accustomed to "leftist" words, "leftist" practices, and "leftist" ways of doing things, and have thus formed a "leftist" ideology and concepts. Some comrades maintain that discarding the inappropriate slogan of "putting politics in command" and restoring the correct habit of carrying out political work in the army so as to guarantee the fulfillment of political and combat tasks and tasks in other aspects are practices downgrading the position and role of political work. This erroneous idea must be corrected. We should know that because the party has shifted its work focus; the four modernizations are in themselves the most important political tasks. Therefore, strengthening political work is a guarantee for the fulfillment of the political tasks. "Political work is the lifeblood of all work." What we mean by "lifeblood" is that it can play a guaranteeing role. This corresponds to scientific historical materialism.

However, such slogans as "giving prominence to politics" and "politics can command and put aside everything" are theoretically antihistorical materialism and are a striking manifestation of the theory of the unique importance of will. In practice, the slogans have expanded class struggle beyond its proper limits and caused the constant substitution of political campaigns for political education. They are the ideological root cause of "boastfulness, exaggeration, and empty talk" and of formalism.

To fundamentally eradicate "leftist" influence and to guard against rightist disruption, at present, we must attach particular importance to the criticism of various forms of erroneous rightist tendencies which violate the four basic principles and distort Marxism, which advocate bourgeois humanism, the theory of human nature, and the theory of socialist alienation under the disguise of Marxism, and which spread spiritual pollution. Comrade Xiaoping called on us to carry out a study campaign. He profoundly pointed out: "At present, some people air their views only according to the appearance of things. The reason is that they have no solid foundation in theory and practice. Only by laying a good foundation can we really correct our mistakes, including 'leftist' and rightist mistakes." This important thesis of Comrade Xiaoping is a scientific conclusion on the party's historical experience. If we can conscientiously implement it, we will be able to conduct well a widespread movement for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought education, that is, overall party rectification, and to strengthen the army's political work. If we do not study the basic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong, we will not be able to understand well how a new theory in the new period is put forward; and if we do not study the new theory in the new period, we will not be able to see the development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Such a study is not fragmentary but systematic and complete. It is not static and isolated, but is combined with practice. Only through such a study will our cadres be able to acquire the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods, and raise their ability to differentiate between right and wrong; and only through such a study can they really maintain a high degree of unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, avoid "leftist" and rightist disruption, and be examples of implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. Only by grasping this fundamental link in political work can we restore the fine traditions of political work under the new historical conditions and bring into new play the brilliant role of political unity.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS CONTINUE

Wu Xueqian on Foreign Affairs

OWO61051 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA) -- A report by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on the present international situation and China's diplomatic work in the past year was heard by the Third Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee this morning. Presiding at the plenary meeting was Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

In his report, Wu Xueqian reviewed the new achievements of the country's diplomatic work in the past year and spoke about the present turbulent international situation. In the past year and more, he said, China carried out an independent policy in the struggle to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace. China has maintained good relations with Romania, Yugoslavia and Korea and has also enhanced cooperation with other Third World countries. Bilateral relations with some East European countries have developed, and steady progress is being made in relations with West European countries, he said.

Wu Xueqian also briefed [the session on] Sino-Soviet relations, Sino-American relations, the issue of Kampuchea and the visit of General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang to Japan from November 23 through 30.

Fu Hao, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, made a report on China's entrance into the "Inter-parliamentary Union." The written report of vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Chen Pixian on the visit of a National People's Congress delegation to Italy, France, Belgium and the European Parliament was submitted to the meeting for examination.

Committee Discusses Statistics Law

OW060451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held groups discussion on some draft laws, including the "Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China (draft)," on 3 December and 5 December.

The committee members held: Statistical work plays an important role in the national economy. Our experience over the 3 decades and more since the founding of the People's Republic tells us that pertinent registration is absolutely necessary and very important in order to strengthen and bring into play the supervisory role of statistics and to meet the needs of the socialist modernization.

Some committee members said: As China is a socialist country practicing a planned economy, we must rely on dependable statistical surveys, scientific statistical analysis and accurate statistics to correctly guide economic construction.

Some committee members pointed out: Statistical work is a serious matter which decides whether or not economic and social development is sound and in conformity with objective laws. No organization or individual is permitted to fabricate or tamper with statistics. We should never tolerate a situation in which those who cheat the state and cause losses to the state can get away with it. Some committee members emphasized that statistical organs must be streamlined, statistical forms be simplified and statistics be accurate. Other committee members pointed out the necessity to modernize the tools of statistics and to make great efforts to train statisticians and build advanced statistical instruments. Still others suggested that colleges and secondary technical schools with the necessary conditions may offer statistics courses to train statisticians.

PENG ZHEN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTION

OW041008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA) -- Today, on the first anniversary of the promulgation of the new Constitution, Chairman Peng Zhen, in an interview with XINHUA, talked on several questions regarding the further implementation of the Constitution. His talk dwelt on six questions in particular: 1) The central question of implementing the Constitution is to defend and develop the socialist system and not to forget or depart from the socialist orientation for a moment. 2) To implement the Constitution, it is imperative to develop socialist democracy, to further improve the system of the people's congress, to truly ensure that the people exercise the right to run their own country, and to respect and protect the democratic rights of various minority nationalities to manage their own affairs. 3) To implement the Constitution, we should resolutely safeguard socialist public ownership and protect the legal rights and interests of the individual economy. 4) Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of socialist civilization and to unify people's thinking on the basis of socialism in various ways in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

5) To implement the Constitution, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system. 6) Implementation of the Constitution and other laws requires further efforts to strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party of China and to give scope to the Communist Party members' exemplary and leading role. The full text of Comrade Peng Zhen's talk follows:

Adopted by the Fifth NPC at its fifth session last year, the current Constitution is a product of a high level of centralism based on a high level of democracy. It is a crystallization of the basic historical experience of our country over the past more than 100 years, especially the experience of socialist revolution and construction in the last 30-some years since the founding of the People's Republic, plus the international experience assimilated from abroad. It shows the unity between the CPC's correct stand and the common aspiration of the 1 billion people, and comprehensively reflects the maximum interests of the overwhelming majority of our people. It entirely meets the requirements of China's program of socialist modernization and receives hearty support from the people of all nationalities in the country. The past year has seen a lot of work done and remarkable achievements made by departments and units both at the central level and in various localities in publicizing and implementing the Constitution. The current Constitution has begun to show its mighty power more and more clearly. Henceforth, the work will be to further implement the Constitution and to act in strict accordance with it.

1. The central question of implementing the Constitution is the define and develop the socialist system and not to forget or depart from the socialist orientation for a moment.

The Constitution clearly stipulates: "The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited." The fundamental question at issue since the May 4th movement is, in the final analysis, whether the Chinese revolution should be led by the bourgeoisie or the proletariat and whether China should take the capitalist or the socialist road. Comrade Mao Zedong discussed this in depth in his article "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." Only socialism can save China. This is our basic historical experience and a truth which has been varified by practice.

During the past 30 years or so since the founding of the People's Republic, we have made progress which old China did not and could not make, although we have made mistakes and even serious mistakes in our work, and the level of our economic development has lagged for behind that of the economically developed countries. The superiority of socialism has found expression with increasing clarity in our country. Why has our country self-reliantly been able to solve the problem of feeding and clothing its 1 billion people? Despite its original backward economy and culture, why has our country been able to achieve basic success in such a short time building its industrial and national economic systems, which are independent instead of depending on foreign countries, which are fairly integrated and not abnormal, and which are socialist instead of capitalist? Why has our country been able to revive and develop so quickly after the serious setbacks caused by the 10 years of domestic turmoil? The radical reason for all this is that the CPC has led the people of all nationalities in the country to uphold thr socialism road.

To implement the Constitution, we must uphold the socialist road. Socialism is the preliminary stage of communism. It emerged not long ago in the world as a new social system, and experience in this respect is still inadequate. Socialism and communism are the inevitable trend of mankind's social development. The orientation and objectives are very clear. As to how socialism should develop and advance to communism and what specific road it should take, we must proceed from reality, make earnest and thorough investigations and studies, constantly and systematically sum up the experience and lessons in an all-round way, and find out step by step the appriate methods to readjust the relations of production and superstructure according to the needs of development of productive forces and to improve and develop various systems of socialism on a continuous basis.

To this end, we must integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific reality of our country and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this regard, we have already had a good start and a good foundation and have gained some successful experience.

It should also be noted that ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion and a vast territory, and that our economic, political, and cultural developments are quite uneven in various localities. For this reason, when concretely implementing the general party and state policies, all localities should seriously consider their specific conditions and work out suitable measures for implementing these policies. They should not use the same method and demand uniformity in every case. However, it is imperative to uphold the basic socialist political and economic systems stipulated in the Constitution. All words and deeds shaking or departing from the socialist system are erroneous whether they come from the "left" or the right. What is the criterion for deciding whether the work of a locality or a unit or the work in the fields of political and legal affairs, finance and economy, culture and education meets the guidelines of the Constitution and whether it is right or wrong, good or bad? The fundamental criterion for this is to see whether it upholds the socialist road and helps the development of the socialist cause. What kind of system the "special administrative regions" stipulated in the Constitution will adopt, is another question.

2. The Constitution states that our country is "a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants," that "all power belongs to the people," and that "the organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels." Our country is a united multinational state. To implement the Constitution, we must develop socialist democracy, further improve the system of the people's congress, truly ensure that the people exercise the right to run their own country, and respect and protect the democratic rights of various minority nationalities to manage their own affairs. The party leads the 1 billion people to determine the fate of their country, nationalities, and themselves. This is a reliable guarantee for our country's ability to stand various dangers.

As the masters of the state and society, the people of our country legally enjoy unprecedentedly extensive and substantive democratic rights. The Constitution contains sufficient stipulations on and gives sure protection of the citizens' freedoms and rights. There is only one restriction; that is, "the exercise by citizens of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society, and of the collective or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens." This restriction is absolutely necessary in order to ensure the maximum interests of the vast majority of people and the lawful freedoms and rights of individual citizens. Can a citizen arbitrarily infringe upon the interests of the state, of the society, and of the collective or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens when he is exercising his own freedom and rights? The question is very clear; if this were permitted, then no one could enjoy true freedoms and rights.

Democracy for the people and dictatorship for the enemy are two edges of the same sword. There is nothing contradictory between protecting the people and striking blows at the enemy and punishing criminals. Recently various localities across the nation have severely punished according to the law criminals who have seriously disrupted public security. As a result, public order and social practices are beginning to show marked improvement, and the people are rejoicing and cheering the authorities on. But some people have also raised the question: Will all this shake or even destroy the socialist legal system? Our answer is that punishing criminals is precisely an expression of the socialist legal system. Our Constitution clearly stipulates: The state maintains public order and suppresses treasonable and other counterrevolutionary activities; it penalizes actions that endanger public security and disrupt the socialist economy and other criminal activities, and punishes and reforms criminals.

At present, severely penalizing according to the law the extremely few murderers, rapists, robbers, arsonists, terrorists, and other criminals that seriously endanger public security is precisely for the purpose of protecting the safety of people and their property and safeguarding state and collective interests. Particularly noteworthy are those hardened ringleaders and core members of criminal gangs who stir up, corrupt, bribe, or force young people and juveniles to commit crimes. Although only a few, they pose a great threat to society. Not only do they themselves commit crimes, but they also act like germs spreading a plague among unwary youths and making them take their first wrong step in life and commit a crime. How can the state be fair and indulgent with these people and let them do as they wish? Penalizing these very few people can serve as an education to other criminals. As for those youths and juveniles who only have had their first brush with the law, we still must act as their parents, teachers, or doctors to educate, persuade, and reform them with love and patience. First, we must enjoin their families or parent units (including neighborhood citizens organizations) to educate these young wrongdoers. At the same time, we will strengthen the youth work of trade unions, federations of youths and women, and other mass organizations. For young offenders whose conduct their families or parent units have failed to control, and whose offenses are not serious enough to warrant arrest or conviction, they will be sent to reform centers to do manual labor or to work-study schools where they will be educated to change their ways and become new persons.

3. The foundation of China's socialist economy is the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the entire people and ownership by labor collectives. China's socialist economy is composed of these two forms of socialist economic systems which occupy an overwhelmingly dominant position in the socialist public economy, as well as the working class's individual economy, which, as a third form of economy and as a complement to the socialist public economy, will be extended for a considerably long time in the future.

Each of these economic systems has its own merits operating in their respective economic field, and each is indispensable to one another despite their different status and roles. Implementing the Constitution means resolutely upholding the socialist public ownership system and at the same time giving protection to the individual economy's legitimate rights and interests.

The Constitution stipulates: The socialist system of public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man, it applies the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Comrade Deng Xiaoping long ago pointed out: We must uphold the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." "To each according to his work" and "from each according to his ability" are related to each other and cannot be separated from each other. "From each according to his ability" requires each worker to work as hard as he can for society.

This is why we have implemented various forms of socialist responsibility systems. "To each according to his work" means that society's products, after necessary deductions from them are made, are to be distributed among the workers according to the quantity and quality of work one has contributed to the state and collective. More and better work means more reward; less and poorer work means less reward; but no reward to those who are able to work but do not work. By permitting some people to become well off sooner than others, we mean that these people should become well off by hard work, not by exploiting and making other people miserable. Fundamentally, building one's own fortunes by exploiting other people is incompatible with socialism.

The Constitution stipulates: Social public property is sacred and inviolable. The state protects socialist public property. Appropriation or damage of state and collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited. For the past year or more, we have been hitting hard at serious economic criminal activities.

It is a struggle being carried out according to the Constitution and appropriate laws to safeguard the socialist economic system and protect socialist public property. Graft and embezzlement, bribery, smuggling, speculation and cheating, tax evasion, appropriation of state and public property, and seizing other people's legitimate property -- these are all intolerable criminal activities. Striking blows at economic criminal activities is an important guarantee for persisting on the socialist road and realizing the four modernizations. Only in this way can we be sure to correctly implement the policy of opening up to foreign countries and vitalizing the domestic economy. It is a long struggle as well as a constant task that must be emphasized at all times.

4. Concentrating all resources in fulfilling the socialist modernization program requires us to act according to the Constitution and employ various ways and means in strengthening socialist spiritual construction and unifying peoples' thinking with socialism.

Marxism maintains that the revolutionary people must remold their subjective world while changing their objective world, arm themselves with the communist ideology, and take the inevitable road -- the socialist road. In particular, we must realize that because a feudal society had continued for several thousand years in China, the influence of decadent feudal ideas is still alive; that because the 10 years of internal disorder had confused the people's thinking, the "gang of four's" remaining pernicious influence has not yet been thoroughly eliminated; and that under the new situation of implementing the policy of opening up to foreign countries and vitalizing the domestic economy, capitalist ideas have made their inroads.

Therefore, strengthening socialist spiritual construction and combating spiritual pollution have become extremely important tasks. In this regard, our ideological and political workers, our literary and art workers, our theoretical propaganda workers, and our education workers are shouldering a great and honorable responsibility. In accordance with the Constitution, the ideological, theoretical, propaganda, literary and art, journalistic, radio broadcasting, publishing, television, and education departments must "educate the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism, and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; and combat capitalist, feudal, and other decadent ideas," thereby enabling the people of various nationalities of the whole nation to meet the requirement of socialist modernization and making them ideal-inspired, morality-minded, and well-educated and law-abiding citizens. In short, workers in these departments must serve the people and socialism and must never engage in spiritual pollution, disintegrate the people's socialist fighting will, or shake their socialist faith. I hope that our comrades working in these departments consciously and clearly realize their lofty duties to history and the people.

5. To implement the Constitution, we must strengthen the socialist legal system. Without it, there will be no protection of our socialist system and for the people's legitimate freedoms and rights. We suffered bitter experience and lessons in the 10 years of domestic turmoil in this respect. Can we afford to let that situation happen again?

The promulgation and enforcement of the existing Constitution have ushered in a new stage of China's socialist legal system. Many important basic laws either have been enacted or are being enacted. What we should do now is resolutely implement the Constitution and other laws and strictly abide by them in doing things. For this purpose, we should first adopt various measures in the light of realities to continue to educate people and give wide and thorough publicity to the socialist legal system, particularly the Constitution, so that all citizens, particularly the cadres, will firmly foster a sense of law, so that our Constitution and laws will become known to every family, and so that everyone has the habit of observing the Constitution and laws.

The Constitution stipulates: "The people of all nationalities, all state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations, and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the Constitution as the basic norm of conduct, and they have the duty of upholding the dignity of the Constitution and ensuring its implementation." Because the implementation of many stipulations of the Constitution primarily depends on the state organs, state organs and leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying well, knowing, defending, and strictly abiding by the Constitution.

To implement the Constitution, we must uphold the principle that "all citizens are equal before the law." The Constitution stipulates that all organizations and individuals "must abide by the Constitution and the law." "No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law," and "all acts in violation of the Constitution and the law must be looked into." No matter which organization or person violates the law, it must be dealt with according to law. This applies to those both inside and outside the party and to both the cadres and the masses. If we fail to do this, how can we say that we have a socialist legal system?

6. The implementation of the Constitution and the law demands that we further strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party of China and bring into play the communists' exemplary leading role.

In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "In particular, party members should be educated and urged to take the lead in observing the Constitution and laws. The stipulation in the new party Constitution that 'the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state' embodies a most important principle. It is not permissible for any party organization or member, from the Central Committee down to the grassroots, to act in contravention of the Constitution and laws."

In our country, the party leads the people in enacting the Constitution and laws. The party also leads the people in observing and implementing the Constitution and laws. The three things -- to uphold the party leadership, to comply with the people's aspirations, and to strictly abide by the law -- are consistent and united. If party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members are exemplary in observing and implementing the Constitution and join the people of all nationalities, all democratic parties, and all mass organizations in the country in upholding the dignity of the Constitution and enforcing it, our Constitution will surely be able to play a still greater role in defending the socialist system and in ensuring a smooth proceeding of the socialist modernization program.

PRC LEADERS MARK DONG JIANG COLUMN ANNIVERSARY

HK051409 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 4

[Report: "Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen Write Inscriptions, Poem, or Letter to Mark 40th Anniversary of Establishment of Dong Jiang Column"]

[Text] On 2 December 1943, the CPC Central Committee instructed the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese General Guerrilla Force to change its designation into the Dong Jiang Column of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force (called the Dong Jiang Column for short). To mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Dong Jiang Column, Comrades Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Wang Zhen have written inscriptions and letters to the column's former officers.

The inscription by Comrade Ye Jianying is: "History of the Dong Jiang Column."

Comrade Xu Xiangqian's inscription reads as follows: "Salute the people in Dong Jiang area, who possess a glorious revolutionary tradition. Xu Xiangqian 4 November 1983."

Comrade Wang Zhen's inscription reads as follows: "To the memory of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Dong Jiang Column. As a pioneer force in south China, the Dong Jiang column enjoyed a high prestige throughout the world and its spirit of arduous struggle will be carried forward and shine forever. Wang Zhen November 1983"

Comrade Nie Rongzhen wrote a letter to Zeng Sheng, former commander of the Dong Jiang Column, and Yin Linping, former political commissar of the column. The full text of the letter follows:

Comrades Zeng Sheng and Yin Linping:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Dong Jiang Column, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to all of you!

The Dong Jiang column had a glorious history of struggle and revolutionary tradition. During the period of the great revolution, Zhou Enlai, Peng Bai, and other comrades sowed the seeds of revolution in the Dong Jiang area. During the second revolutionary civil war, the Dong Jiang CPC Special Committee and the Red Army carried out the mighty agrarian revolutionary struggle and the military struggle against the KMT reactionaries in the Dong Jiang area, in which Zhang Shanming, Zhao Zixuan, Qu Xiamin, Zhou Jingwen, Yan Hanzhang, and many other good comrades courageously sacrificed their lives!

The Dong Jiang Column was established in 1943 during the anti-Japanese war. After its founding, the column carried on the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the enemy's rear area. During the liberation war, the column fought successively in eastern and southern China and made valuable contributions! All slanders on the Dong Jiang Column by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their followers during the 10 years of turmoil are completely groundless.

Loyal to revolution, Comrade Gu Dacun, former principal leader of the Dong Jiang area, carried on a tenacious struggle in the area. Our people will cherish forever the memory of Comrade Gu Dacun and other comrades who sacrificed their lives in the Dong Jiang area!

I went to the Dong Jiang area in 1929. I have had a deep impression of the arduous struggle there and of the loyalty of these comrades to the revolutionary cause. This impression remains fresh in my memory today. I wish all comrades formerly belonging to the Dong Jiang column and the people in the Dong Jiang area all success in their struggle for the realization of the behests of our revolutionary martyrs on various fronts!

Nie Rongzhen, 17 November 1983

HUANG HUANG ATTENDS ANHUI UNION CONGRESS

OW041223 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The seventh Anhui provincial trade union congress opened ceremoniously this morning at the Jianghuai theater in Hefei. Attending the congress with a feeling of joy are 965 delegates from industrial, transportation, capital construction, finance, trade, cultural, education, public health, scientific research, agricultural, forestry, and water conservation departments in all parts of the province and 118 specially invited delegates as well as 22 nonvoting delegates.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Planning Commission and the provincial Military District, Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Shi Junjie, Su Hua, Lu Rongjing, (Zhang Linyuan), Li Shinong, Liu Lianmin, Lan Ganting, Cheng Guanghua, Su Yu, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Huang Yu, Guo Tixiang, Zhang Kaifan, Sun Zongrong, Li Qingquan, Zhu Nong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Zheng Jiaqi, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, (Xu Shiqi), Meng Jiaqi, (Gong Xiaixian), (Gong Yutian), and (Li Pingzhang), attended the congress to extend warm congratulations to the delegates. At 0800, (Wang Fenglin), executive chairman of the presidium of the congress, declared the congress opened.

Yuan Zhen, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the congress on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

[Begin Yuan Zhen recording] Comrades: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the seventh Anhui provincial trade union congress has been successfully convened. This congress will have a significant effect in uniting and mobilizing workers and staff members in the whole province to carry out the tasks set by the 10th national trade union congress, implement the great program put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, and create a new situation in socialist modernization. [end recording]

Responsible persons of the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, other mass organizations, and the Political Department of the provincial Military District made congratulatory speeches at the congress.

Then (Liu Gang), chairman of the provincial trade union council, made a work report to the congress on behalf of the sixth committee of the provincial trade union council: "Carry Forward the Spirit of the Working Class as Masters and Strive To Make China Strong and Promote Anhui's Development." The report consists of three parts: 1) a review of the past 4 years; 2) take up the new and heavy historical responsibilities; and 3) strengthen the trade union organization.

The congress began group study and discussion this afternoon.

FUJIAN CORPORATION APPROVED AS MONETARY BODY

OW021027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Fuzhou, December 2 (XINHUA) -- The Huafu Corporation of Fujian Province has been designated as a state monetary organization by the People's Bank of China and the State Administration for Foreign Exchange Control.

The corporation is allowed to handle foreign exchange trust and investment businesses and act as a guarantor for enterprises that undertake to make investment. It will provide consulting services or make investigations for promoting foreign economic relations and trade. It is also empowered to undertake the following businesses overseas: handle foreign currency trusts and deposits, borrow foreign currency, and issue, on its own or on other's behalf, foreign currency negotiable securities. Together with Guangdong, Fujian Province is allowed to institute a flexible policy to step up economic development

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN DISCIPLINE MEETING

OW050601 Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth enlarged plenary meeting of the Fujian Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission closed on 30 November. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: The biggest shortcoming of party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels is that they are soft, weak, and lax. Comrades doing discipline inspection work should first answer the question of whether or not they dare to deal with tough cases. To have the courage to uphold principle and deal with tough cases is the most important political quality that a discipline inspection cadre should possess.

He said: The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently took the resolute action of handling the problem of occupation of excessive housing by some leading cadres of provincial organs. People have commented that if we deal with all problems as we have done with the housing problem, there will be hope of success in improving the style of the party.

He said: The three types of persons, law-breakers and good old boys should be promptly removed from the discipline inspection department. We will have hope only if we dare to deal with tough cases and achieve a turn for the better in the style of the party.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: Determination to deal with tough cases comes from seeking truth from facts. To seek truth from facts, we must rely on facts and take our party Constitution and discipline as our norm of conduct. We should use the party's dialectic materialist formula as our guidance, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, and should seriously listen to the various opinions, including opinions that are different from ours. Only in this way can we shoulder the heavy burden of discipline inspection work.

On the ideological rectification of the discipline inspection departments, Comrade Xiang Nan pointed out: The discipline inspection commissions at all levels are very important component parts of the party, as well as a main force for party rectification. Conducting party rectification in a discipline inspection department at an early date we help party rectification in the party committee of the corresponding level and in party organizations at lower levels.

In conclusion, Comrade Xiang Nan said: Party committees at all levels should create the necessary conditions to enable the discipline inspection commissions to work. They should select comrades who display good party character, uphold principle and are in good physical condition to do discipline inspection work.

NANJING PLA UNITS BEGIN PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW030526 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 30 November, the Nanjing PLA units held a mobilization meeting on party rectification. Some 1,300 office workers who are CPC members attended the meeting. Party rectification formally began today for the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units and the party organizations of its Headquarters, Political Department, and Logistics Department. Wei Jinshan, director of the Political Department, presided over the meeting. Former leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and its Headquarters, Political Department, Logistics Department, and other departments, including Nie Fengzhi and Du Ping, who had been transferred to second-line and third-line posts, also attended the meeting. Deputy Political Commissar Wang Jingmin read the party rectification plan of the Nanjing PLA units at the meeting. The plan calls for undertaking the party rectification in two stages and completing it in 3 years.

On behalf of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units, Political Commissar Guo Linxiang addressed the meeting. He put forward the following demands for avoiding perfunctoriness in party rectification:

1. It is necessary to pay attention to study and to seriously study a series of documents of the party Central Committee on party rectification and comprehensively and accurately understand the guidelines of the documents. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and prevent the tendency to separate study from reality as well as the tendency to hastily try to solve practical problems without prior studies. In the course of study, it is necessary to discern spiritual pollution, sum up experiences and lessons, and adopt preventive measures.
2. It is necessary to conduct criticism and self-criticism actively and correctly and regard the courage to conduct criticism and self-criticism as an important criterion for examining one's party spirit and party style. It is necessary to do a good job in investigation and organizational measures against the three types of persons.
3. Leading cadres who are CPC members should begin the rectification with themselves and serve as an example of self-education and self-transformation. Leading members at all levels, particularly the Standing Committeemembers of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units, should take part in party rectification as ordinary party members.

Speaking on behalf of the Standing Committee of the party committee, Comrade Guo Linxiang said that he welcomed comments by the comrades to help the party committee do a good job in party rectification.

JIANGXI CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

OW050911 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The 7-day Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress ended on 1 December. The fourth plenary meeting held on the morning of 1 December approved the following:

- A resolution on continuing to strike hard at serious criminal activities so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order as soon as possible.
- A decision on promulgating the detailed regulations on direct elections in counties and villages in Jiangxi.
- A decision to set up liaison offices of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in prefectures.

-- A decision on approving the detailed regulations on imposing fines on violators of the food hygiene law in Jiangxi.

-- A decision on approving the regulations on safety control on waterways and lakes in Jiangxi.

The meeting also approved namelists of appointments and removals.

Ma Jikong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the plenary meeting. Wang Zeming, Zhang Yuqing, Xin Junjie and Huang Xiandu, vice chairmen of the same Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Present as observers were: Ni Xianchen, vice governor of Jiangxi; Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate; and leading persons of the provincial People's Higher Court, some prefectural administrative agencies and the standing committees of the people's congresses of some provincial cities.

To strengthen the ties between the Standing Committee and the deputies to the provincial People's Congress on the one hand, and the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels on the other, it was decided at the meeting to set up liaison offices of the provincial People's Congress' Standing Committee in Ganzhou, Yichun, Shangrao and Putuo Prefectures. The directors' posts at these liaison offices will concurrently be taken by either members of the Standing Committee or deputies to the provincial People's Congress who are currently leading persons of prefectural party committees or administrative agencies.

At the recommendation of Ma Jikong, chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the meeting decided to appoint the following directors of these liaison offices: (Du Zhao), director of the liaison office in Ganzhou Prefecture; (Lu Yongjiang), director of the liaison office in Jian Prefecture; (Tan Haiqing), director of the liaison office in Yichun Prefecture; (Wang Chengzhu), director of the liaison office in Shangrao Prefecture and; (Nian Dong), director of the liaison office in Fuzhou Prefecture.

The meeting also appointed (Tian Chonglu) as director of the General Office of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and (Hu Zezhu) its deputy director. At the request of Governor Zhao Zengyi, the meeting appointed Gao Jiaming as chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Economic Committee and (Wang Zhongfa) as director of the Jiangxi Provincial Auditing Bureau, and removed Liang Kaixuan as chairman of the provincial Economic Committee. At the request of the president of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court and the chief procurator of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate, the meeting appointed, removed and approved appointments and removals of a number of judges and procurators and decided to remove (Bian Pengyue), (Li Mingchun) and (Zhang Xiqing) as vice presidents of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court and members of the Judicial Committee.

SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY STRENGTHENS POLITICAL WORK

HK050746 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Shanghai's Fudan University CPC Committee Strengthens Political and Ideological Work Among Students"]

[Text] According to a report in JIEFANG RIBAO, members of the CPC Committee of Shanghai's Fudan University, by studying the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and the important speeches delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and particularly by studying the problem of eliminating capitalist ideas and spiritual pollution in their speeches, have universally raised their consciousness.

They unanimously held that in order to cultivate qualified successors, it is necessary to change the weak and slack status of party organizations, to further strengthen the party's political and ideological work, to attach importance to and strengthen moral education in schools, and to build in the minds of the vast number of teachers and students a great wall resisting spiritual pollution.

While carrying out study, the CPC Committee of Fudan University grasped the problem of wrong speeches made by several postgraduates, by making analyses and studies, by making comparisons, and by conducting thorough and painstaking ideological work. In their speeches delivered at an academic symposium, several philosophy department postgraduates went against the basic idea of Marxism on cognition, resulting in harmful influence. Responsible comrades of the university CPC Committee talked with these postgraduates and earnestly and sincerely helped them, pointing out that university students of the arts must not treat what they learn as pure knowledge, and that they must never for a moment forget the principle of party spirit of philosophy and social sciences and calling on postgraduates to earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to sort out their ideology and academic ideas, to correct their mistakes, and to upgrade their ideological and theoretical level. Professor Gu Chaohao, member of the CPC Committee of the university and vice president of the university, and four professors and deputy professors of the philosophy department also gave them make-up lessons on the philosophic theory of Marxism. Party and administrative leaders of the philosophy department and teachers of the postgraduates also studied with them some relevant expositions in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" on upholding the four basic principles and on strengthening political and ideological work. They also held heart-to-heart talks with the postgraduates. The leaders of the university and the philosophy department and the teachers of the postgraduates carefully analyzed the mistakes of the postgraduates in their speeches and their cause. They not only seriously pointed out mistakes, but also were entirely reasonable. They patiently enlightened the postgraduates, listened to their arguments, repeatedly conducted education, and paid attention to avoiding doing things in an oversimplified and crude way. Educated earnestly by and with the help of party organizations and many comrades, these postgraduates have initially raised their consciousness and realized the problem. They respectively carried out self-criticisms to different extents on an ideological and theoretical basis. They held that from now on, they will adhere to taking Marxism-Leninism as their guide in researching Western philosophies. In his speech, one postgraduate also said that he will remain unchanged in four aspects, namely, his belief in Marxism will remain unchanged; his determination to study, propagate, and explain Marxism will remain unchanged; his resolution to study history and reality with Marxism as his ideological weapon will remain unchanged; and his study attitude of earnest exploration, independent thinking, and boldness to air his view will remain unchanged.

While resolving the problem of wrong speeches delivered by the philosophy department postgraduates, the CPC Committee of Fudan University also drew inferences about other cases from one case and took measures to further strengthen the party's ideological and political work and moral education.

HU LIJIAO VIEWS BANNING PORNOGRAPHY IN SHANGHAI

0W050625 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The preparatory group for the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee called a meeting this afternoon to mobilize people to thoroughly ban reactionary pornographic videotapes, recordings, books, pictures, and other obscene materials.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

At the meeting, Wang Yaoshan, leader of the preparatory group for the Discipline Inspection Commission of the municipal party committee, relayed the guidelines set forth in the party committee's relevant circulars, the views of the municipal party committee on uncovering obscene books, pictures and other such materials, as well as the requirements set by the preparatory group in this regard.

Briefing those present on some instances of spiritual pollution in the municipality, (Sheng Zhiming), member of the preparatory group, said: The situation in smuggling pornographic materials into the municipality and selling and spreading them is still serious. At present, the following instances merit our close attention:

1. There have been new developments in smuggling pornographic books, pictures and other such materials into the municipality.
2. Some people have been discovered repeatedly by customs officers to be smuggling pornographic materials into the country.
3. A small number of bad elements have taken, developed, and printed pornographic pictures and sold them to people.
4. Some units have failed to enforce strict controls in this regard so that pornographic books and pictures and other obscene materials have been spread widely.

The meeting called for the party organizations at various levels in the municipality and for the cadres and masses to enhance their understanding of this matter, to swing into action and to concentrate their efforts on banning all pornographic books and pictures and other obscene materials firmly, thoroughly, and effectively in order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the standards of social conduct.

In his speech at the meeting, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, said: The party organizations at various levels and the cadres and masses throughout the municipality should promptly swing into action and regard the banning of pornographic materials as an important task in eliminating spiritual pollution. The work of banning pornographic materials must be conducted throughout the municipality, and results must be achieved in the near future.

Comrade Hu Lijiao called on the party committees, discipline inspection commissions and leading party cadres at various levels to conscientiously study the party Central Committee's relevant circulars, the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun on the problem of spiritual pollution and the directive issued by the municipal party committee in this regard. They should fully understand the seriousness and harmfulness of spiritual pollution caused by pornographic materials.

He said: The spread of reactionary pornographic videotapes, recordings, books, pictures, handwritten copies and other obscene materials is an important and extremely harmful aspect of spiritual pollution. Such obscene materials, which openly advertise the extremely decadent and debauched way of life of the exploiting classes have an extremely corrosive influence on the minds of people, especially the young people. They seriously corrupt social values and jeopardize social order. Only by thoroughly eliminating these sources of pollution will we be able to do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization.

After analyzing some of the reasons for the spread of obscene materials, Comrade Hu Lijiao said: It should be noted that the struggle against pollution and corrosive influence is a kind of day-to-day work. It is necessary to strengthen our regular political and ideological work in order to increase people's ability to resist spiritual pollution.

Comrade Hu Lijiao also called for the party committees at various levels and the relevant departments to strengthen their leadership over the uncovering and banning of obscene materials, to have a good grasp of the policy in this regard and to do this work properly, meticulously, and thoroughly.

He said: All reactionary pornographic videotapes, recordings, books, pictures and other such materials must be uncovered and banned. Producing, reproducing, smuggling, selling or harboring obscene materials or organizing the display or spread of obscene materials are criminal acts which must be investigated thoroughly and dealt with severely. All chief culprits and abettors in this regard must be punished severely and promptly according to law. As for the victims of obscene materials among young people, we must do thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work among them, help them understand the harmfulness of such materials, and free their minds of any pernicious influence and apprehensions, and urge them to surrender any obscene materials they may possess and to provide clues for the exposure for criminals.

Comrade Hu Lijiao pointed out: To uphold the principle that everyone is equal in regard to discipline, we must have the courage to tackle hard problems. Whichever unit or whoever is involved in problems in this regard must be investigated thoroughly and dealt with seriously. We must not do this work perfunctorily but thoroughly and effectively.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ADDRESSES PARTY CONGRESS

OW010703 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] In his report to the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Congress, Comrade Wang Fang stressed that it is necessary to strengthen the construction of democracy and the legal system and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: The construction of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system is a fundamental task of our party. We must further develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, conscientiously protect the people's right to be masters of their own affairs, bring the people's initiative and active role into full play, and deal telling blows at all hostile elements who oppose and sabotage socialism so as to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public order and guarantee the smooth construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

BEIJING'S DUAN JUNYI VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK060702 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 4

[Speech by "Comrade" Duan Junyi at 24 November Beijing forum sponsored by RENMIN RIBAO for veteran cadres. "We Must Reach a Common Understanding of the Necessity and Urgency of Party Rectification"]

[Text] Following the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, called an enlarged meeting of its members. In the spirit of the second plenary session, we are starting the party rectification. The first group to undergo party rectification includes 38 units with a total of 2,779 party members.

These units are now at the stage of studying documents. The Standing Committee of the municipal CPC Committee studies twice a week; the method is to study something and then immediately discuss it, and to reform that which is necessary for rectification. All members pay special attention to relating their study to major historical events which have occurred in Beijing since the "Cultural Revolution" and to unsolved problems within the party. Meanwhile, through the study of the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification" and the speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun at the second plenary session, they are trying to reach unanimity of views on the necessity and urgency of party rectification, the problem of weeding out the "people of three categories," and the problem of making a clean sweep of spiritual pollution and putting an end to unhealthy tendencies, and to reach a common understanding of how to implement policies properly in handling the aforementioned problems. Through reviewing some major historical events and citing some events happening today, all members realize that party rectification is particularly vital to Beijing Municipality in its significance and urgency.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, Beijing Municipality bore the brunt and was heavily affected. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques rose to power and position in Beijing; the chief "leaders" and major factions of the Red Guards movement first emerged in Beijing; the so-called "movement to counter the right deviationist trend and to reverse correct verdicts" made a start in Beijing; many veteran revolutionaries were persecuted in Beijing; and Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai, Liu Ren, Deng Tuo, Wu Han, Lao She, and many other central and Beijing municipal leading comrades and noted personages died uncleared of false charges. Since persons in the know and witnesses of these events are still alive, we must seize the opportunity to thoroughly uncover the "people of three categories."

Spiritual pollution is also very serious in Beijing. There is indeed spiritual pollution on the theoretical, and literature and art fronts. In accordance with the clear line drawn in central policy, we must seriously make a thorough clean sweep of spiritual pollution while vigorously building spiritual civilization.

The broad masses of people view party style as a matter of great importance. In recent years, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has taken, with certain good results, some measures to improve party style. However, evil trends, such as seeking private gains by using power and position, still run wild. Lately, something has happened to our astonishment. Comrades coming to Beijing on a business trip are bound to present gifts or to "pay tribute" when checking into hotels. Otherwise, various difficulties and discrimination are raised against them, or they are even ousted from hotels at midnight. Even party-member cadres have plunged into committing such malpractices. By taking advantage of their office, these people often ask for this or that without blushing. Their behavior has burned with great indignation.

In addition, unhealthy tendencies also run to varying degrees in the building of houses, allotment of dwellings, transferring of residence registration from rural to urban areas, and assignment of work for cadres' children. These problems have evoked strong reaction among the masses. Such malpractices must be seriously exposed and checked in the course of party rectification.

The masses within and outside the party eagerly hope that we will do well in party rectification, but they also have their doubts and worries. They are afraid that the current party rectification will only go through the motions, the "people of three categories" cannot be thoroughly weeded out, spiritual pollution cannot be eliminated, and unhealthy tendencies cannot be checked. They are also afraid that there will be detours and troubles in party rectification. We must dispel these doubts and worries by action.

In order to avoid detours, not make only a token gesture in party rectification, and really solve those major problems, we must draw a clear distinction between various policies through study of documents and on the basis of an identity of views. At the same time, we must take an active part in criticism and self-criticism. Making criticism and self-criticism, which is regarded as a matter of prime importance, is neither too difficult nor too easy. We say it is not difficult because our party has a fine tradition in this aspect. We say it is not easy because our inner-party life was gravely disturbed during the "Cultural Revolution" and some comrades are overwhelmed by misgivings when making criticism and self-criticism. They are afraid that criticism of their superiors will bring about retaliation, criticism of their subordinates will cause a loss of votes, criticism of their colleagues will deteriorate relationship, and self-criticism will result in loss of face. Some comrades are able to criticize themselves to a certain extent, but are unwilling to criticize others, and vice versa. To change such a situation, a lot of work is required. The crux of the problem is that leaders must take the lead in making criticism and self-criticism in a proper manner. Our first step is to encourage heart-to-heart talks among comrades with a view to exchanging views; the second step is to make criticism and self-criticism at meetings. This method will probably achieve better results. As long as criticism and self-criticism is unfolded, problems within the party will be solved easily and it will be unlikely that only a token gesture will be made in the current party rectification.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI MEETS ARMED POLICE 29 NOV

HK021016 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On the morning of 29 November, Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to the headquarters of the Gansu Provincial People's Armed Police to visit cadres and soldiers there, encouraging them to build the People's Armed Police well and to fulfill successfully the tasks assigned by the party and people.

While visiting the headquarters, Comrade Li Ziqi inquired in detail about the ideological status of cadres and soldiers, the construction of their barracks, and other problems. He also listened to a report by leading comrades of the headquarters.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: Armed police must grasp ideological and political work more firmly. Our army has a fine tradition and experience in grasping political and ideological work. We must teach all cadres and soldiers to be models in obeying orders and observing discipline and abiding by law. We must maintain our highly revolutionary vigilance.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: Armed police perform the duties of defending principal government institutions, safeguarding important installations, and other tasks. The armed police are a very important army. In order to successfully fulfill the tasks assigned by the party, it is necessary to put ideological and political work in the first place.

On the problem of the headquarters leading body, Comrade Li Ziqi said: Some members of the armed police are from the army, and others are civilians. They come from everywhere. Therefore, it is all the more necessary to strengthen the building of leading bodies. We must unite as one, support each other, fully carry forward the democratic style, dare to carry out criticism and self-criticism, establish a strong and competent leading body which is able to create a new situation, and build well the armed police force.

LI ZIQI AT GANSU PARTY RECTIFICATION FORUM

HK040558 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Summary] The provincial CPC Committee's party rectification leadership group held a forum of a number of veteran cadres on 2 December to discuss how to do a good job in party rectification. The veterans invited included Li Dengying, Huang Luobin, Yang Zhilin, Chen Xu, Liu Wenshan, Wu Sihong and He Jianshan. They stressed: The key to making a success of party rectification lies in having the leaders take the lead. Leading cadres must set an example for the others.

The veteran cadres held: "Party rectification is work with a very strong policy sense. In weeding out the people of three categories and eliminating spiritual pollution, it is essential to take a resolute approach and work at a steady pace. In order to ensure that party rectification is done in a thoroughly sound way and truly solves the problems, the members of the provincial party rectification leadership group should go down to promptly discover and solve problems. They must also do well in grasping typical examples and summing up and popularizing progressive experiences."

Also present at the forum were Li Ziqi, leader of the party rectification leadership group and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Liu Bing, Guo Hongchao, and Wang Yaohua, deputy leaders of the group. Li Ziqi stressed in a speech: "This party rectification must solve problems and must not be done in a perfunctory way. And the first thing is to ensure that study of the documents is not done in a perfunctory way."

GANSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES

HK051410 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Government recently issued an urgent circular, demanding that all prefectures and departments take effective measures to prohibit the spending of a large sum of money at year-end. The circular formulates a regulation which consists of five specific provisions:

1. It is necessary to strictly control all items of expenditures. Beginning now, the province must stop all additional expenditures. Individual additional expenditure which is extremely necessary must be reported to the provincial People's Government for approval.
2. It is essential to control the funds appropriated for capital construction. The finance departments and construction banks must stop appropriating funds for all projects which are not included in the plan.
3. It is imperative to implement the state bonus system and the standards for issuing bonuses. The enlargement of the scope within which bonuses are issued and the raising of the standards for issuing bonuses must be strictly prohibited. No one is allowed to concoct various pretexts for indiscriminately issuing bonuses, allowances, subsidies, and material objects. No one is allowed to privately share or to share in disguise welfare funds and other funds.
4. The province must resolutely reduce the purchasing power of social groups.
5. The province must strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and must oppose extravagance and waste. Giving dinners and presents must be strictly prohibited.

The urgent circular points out that those who violate the above provisions must be seriously investigated and dealt with. Apart from sternly punishing them, the responsibilities of the principal responsible persons of their units and the persons who approve the violations must be investigated and affixed. Those who should be punished must be promptly punished and those who should be dismissed from their duties must be dismissed from their duties. Judicial organs must place on file for investigation and handling the cases of serious economic offenses and of criminal offenses. On discovering those who violate the above provisions, the cadres and the masses must accuse and disclose them. No one shall carry out retaliation, and offenders must be sternly dealt with.

LANZHOU UNIVERSITY ACTS AGAINST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK051304 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Summary] The Lanzhou University CPC Committee has led all teachers and students to resolutely resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. In order to heighten their understanding of the urgency and importance of eliminating spiritual pollution, the Lanzhou University CPC Committee has organized teachers and students to lay stress on how to view the phenomenon of spiritual pollution in the excellent situation, to seriously discuss the problems of how to clearly distinguish between the party's principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and bourgeois liberalization, and to seriously discuss the problem of how to train for our motherland qualified persons who adhere to the four basic principles and who are both Red and expert.

"In light of the fact" that some teachers and students have blindly worshipped Western schools of literature and have regarded the pursuit of existentialism and modernism and the school of poems with vague ideas as a fashionable phenomenon, many elderly teachers put forward criticisms and views. They have written many articles in the special columns in posters run by the school CYL Committee and all departments, and have analyzed and discussed different aspects of the alienation of socialism and the theory of human nature. They have criticized unhealthy literary and art works by literature and art circles. Through these activities, the teachers and students have come to further understand the seriousness and harm of spiritual pollution. Many CYL members and young people have declared that they would justly and forcefully struggle against various forms of spiritual pollution, would establish a communist outlook on life, and would train themselves into qualified persons who are needed in socialist modernization."

While strengthening education, Lanzhou University has also inspected and weeded out publications of the school and all kinds of audio and videotapes. It has strengthened control of and strictly confiscated books, papers, publications, and audio and videotapes which have contents of apparent spiritual pollution. It also has organized forces to write commentaries on articles with incorrect views. It has helped the writers to enhance their understanding and to conscientiously weed out these articles.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FUNDS FOR GANSU, NINGXIA

OW060121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government is appropriating 200 million yuan a year for the next decade to aid a development program in the Gansu corridor, the poverty-stricken Dingxi area in central Gansu and the Xihaigu area in the neighboring Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. This is one of the moves to develop the three areas following the establishment of a leading group in 1982 to direct the program.

The Gansu corridor is a vast commercial grain center which provides the state with 350,000 tons of commodity grain annually while Dingxi, with a peasant population of 5.3 million, and Xihaigu, with 1.59 million peasants are among the poorest places in China.

According to the program, main efforts will go into restoring the ecological balance in this arid, non-fertile region between 1984 and 1986 and between 1987 and 1991; these areas should become self-sufficient in grain and other food and produce enough raw materials for clothing. Continued hard work in the 1990s will change forever the present bleak outlook to one of prosperity.

The leading group directing agricultural development in the region has worked out seven measures for attaining the goal:

-- Unify thinking on development. Everybody must be made aware of the importance of planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry. This will protect and promote farming and forestry, which is of fundamental importance to put an end to poverty. The economic structure of the local agriculture must be planned and, the indiscriminate cutting of grass and reclamation of land must be stopped.

-- Plant grass and trees to restore the ecological balance. A unified plan will guide the campaign to plant grass and trees and develop animal husbandry.

-- Develop multiple source of energy. Before 1985, new energy-efficient stoves will be provided for the 600,000 households in central Gansu. Solar stoves and use of biogas will be popularized and small hydroelectric power stations will be built.

-- Mainly develop dry crops and promote all-round development of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding. Average grain ration per capita will reach 300 kilograms before 1991 and cash income, 100 yuan annually.

-- Surplus labor in central Gansu and Ningxia's Xihaigu area will be organized on a voluntary basis to engage in water conservancy projects and run family farms in the Gansu corridor and the Yellow River bend area.

-- Great efforts will be made to diversify the local economy. State, collective and individual efforts will be encouraged. Technical guidance will be given and a better supply of the means of production provided. Training programs will be organized so households can specialize in grain production, animal breeding, forestry and sidelines. Technology, personnel and equipment will be brought in from other provinces.

-- Education will be intensified in all spheres. Local people will be trained for the grass and tree planting drive and for the development of water conservancy and rural energy. More students will be sent to universities and research institutes.

According to local reports, construction projects and targets for grass and tree planting for 1983 have been completed. To date, 29,300 hectares of grass and 55,300 hectares of trees have been planted. Grain output in the Dingxi and Hexi areas in Gansu is expected to reach 2,878,000 tons this year, 430,000 tons more than in 1982. The Xihaigu area in Ningxia planted 4,300 hectares of trees. Grain output this year is estimated at 350,000 tons, higher than the record year of 1980.

NINGXIA MEETING DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING

HK051016 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 83 p 2

[Report: "Ningxia Regional People's Government Holds Regional Telephone Meeting on Family Planning"]

[Text] At 2000 yesterday, the Ningxia Regional People's Government held a regional telephone meeting on family planning to make arrangements for the work in this field during this winter and next spring. The meeting called for governments at various levels to use the slack season in farming and further carry out the work of family planning, laying stress on rural areas and taking permanent birth control measures as the main measures, so that better results can be achieved.

Ma Tengai, vice chairman of the regional government, spoke at the meeting. He said that the 12th CPC National Congress has set forth two goals for our struggle by the end of this century: 1) strive to quadruple the total annual industrial and agricultural output value; and 2) strive to control China's population so that it can be kept within 1.2 billion. The two "strives" are interrelated and must be carried out at the same time. Under the direct leadership of the CPC committees and people's governments at various levels, and as a result of conscientiously implementing a series of important instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we have done a great deal of work and made remarkable achievements in family planning. The natural population growth rate in our region has been dropped year after year.

Comrade Ma Tengai emphasized that the average age in this region is young. As a result of the unplanned births during the 1960's, the natural population growth rate has been above 3 percent. People who were born at that time have now reached marriage and child-bearing age. From now on, there will be some 50,000 couples giving birth to their first child each year. A high rate of childbirth is coming. Therefore, it is a very important task to take resolute measures to put an end to having more than one child. According to statistics, more than 96,700 babies were born in 1982, of which more than 29,700 were born to families already having children, making up 30.73 percent of the total. In view of this, the regional People's Government requires that all localities, cities, and counties grasp the work of family planning in an all-round way and particularly do a good job in the following four aspects:

- 1) The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of family planning. This is a fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in this respect. Party and government leading organs at all levels must place family planning on their work agenda. They must make arrangements, carry out examinations, and offer guidance for this work and solve problems as soon as possible. Public health, and propaganda departments as well as trade unions and women's and youth organizations must go into action and make concerted efforts to do the work in this field well.
- 2) It is necessary to give wide publicity to family planning. From now on, CPC committees and governments at all levels must organize newspapers, broadcasting, television, publication, literature and art, and other units to give wide publicity through various ways to the basic national policy of family planning, the population theory, and knowledge about late marriage, late childbirth, and the production and raising of good offspring, as well as knowledge about birth control, so that they can be made known to every household and every person. In the countryside, it is necessary to guide commune members to gain a better understanding of changes in population, land, and grain production, trends in population development, and achievements in family planning. It is necessary to guide them to make a comparison between the effects of using or not using family planning; between using family planning earlier or later; and between the living standards of one-child families and multichild families.
- 3) It is necessary to carry out painstaking ideological work. Family planning is not only an important matter concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood, but is also an important matter concerning thousands upon thousands of households. In order to do a good job in this respect, we not only must see the advantageous aspect of things, that is, the party leadership and the consciousness of the masses, but also must see the disadvantages, which involve a wide range of problems. We must pay special attention to the fact that there are still many deep-rooted traditional ideas among some masses, such as, "the more sons you have, the more blessings you will have;" "raising children for handing down family heritages;" and "regarding men as superior to women." Some people will not stop until a son is born. All this constitutes a great ideological obstacle to family planning. It is necessary to carry out painstaking education among the broad masses of cadres and people so that they can take the whole situation into consideration and conscientiously carry out family planning. As for a small number of people who have obstructed the progress of family planning and who have refused to mend their ways despite admonition, it is necessary to deal with them seriously according to the seriousness of each case, so that the work of family planning can be carried out smoothly.
- 4) It is necessary to give play to the role of birth control technical forces. The public health administrative departments must appoint people to take charge of this work and take positive measures to organize birth control technical forces in their localities. It is necessary to train more medical workers who are ideologically good, honest, and skillful, and send them to rural areas to give publicity to and carry out birth control measures.

In conclusion, Comrade Ma Tengai called on all localities, cities, and counties to do a good job in a down-to-earth manner in accordance with the guidelines of the telephone notice issued by the regional Family Planning Committee in early October, so that better results can be achieved and the natural population growth rate can further drop in the near future.

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG ADDRESSES CYL MEETING

HK051029 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 November, Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the first plenary session of the seventh provincial CYL Committee. He placed several points of hope on the CYL cadres. He said: In the period of the development of the new history, the CYL organizations have shouldered important historical missions. To fulfill the general task in the new period and to achieve the four modernizations, CYL organizations at all levels, CYL members, and young people must understand their own status and the duties they are shouldering in the course of creating a new situation in socialist modernization. They must set high aims and lofty aspirations, must arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm, must stand in the forefront of socialist modernization, must do all aspects of current work well, and must serve as a brave shock force in exploiting and building Qinghai.

Zhao Haifeng said: To create a new situation in our province's CYL work, the new provincial CYL Committee must have a new work style and must strengthen unity to form a strong leading core. CYL leading cadres must give play to their exemplary role everywhere and must serve as young people's good teachers and helpful friends with their own practical deeds. They must lead all CYL members and young people throughout the province to accomplish all tasks put forward by this CYL congress.

Zhao Haifeng said: In order to meet the needs of the four modernizations, we must particularly strengthen CYL cadres' study; must endeavor to raise the levels of their ideology, theory, practical work, and science and technology; and must establish a correct outlook on life. He especially emphatically said: CYL cadres must be fighters who do not seek fame and profits and who wholeheartedly serve the people. We must not regard the powers vested in us by the people as a tool to pursue private ends. He finally hoped: CYL cadres at all levels must fervently cherish their own work, must set strict demand on themselves, must work hard and diligently, must live up to the expectations of the party and the people, and must be worthy of the trust the CYL members and young people place in them. They must score even greater achievements in their own work.

QINGHAI DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK050846 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Summary] From 25 to 27 November, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held the second plenary meeting of its committee members. This meeting conveyed the spirit of the second plenary meeting of the sixth provincial CPC Committee and the third plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Committee and discussed and studied the problems of how the discipline inspection departments in our province implement the decision of the central authorities on party rectification, and how the provincial CPC Committee gives play to its role in the course of carrying out party rectification throughout the province. The meeting also discussed the problems of how the discipline inspection departments pay attention to spiritual pollution in the ideological field and discussed the province's discipline inspection work for 1984.

The meeting held: "With a view to giving full play to the role of the discipline inspection departments and discipline inspection cadres in the course of party rectification, first we must seriously study the decision of the central authorities and the resolution on party rectification of the provincial CPC Committee and the program for enforcement. We must study well the other documents on party rectification specified by the central authorities. Moreover, we must resolutely, strictly, seriously, and vigorously take part in the weeding out of the people of three categories.

"We must promptly understand and keep abreast of the party members' ideological trend in party rectification, get rid of the leftist and rightist interference, and guarantee the healthy progress of party rectification."

Yan Wenjun spoke at the meeting. He demanded that under the leadership of CPC committees and their upper-level discipline inspection committees, discipline inspection organizations at all levels go deep into realities to conduct investigation and study, sum up experiences, constantly raise the efficiency of their work, and accomplish the central tasks of party rectification.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI LITERARY CONGRESS

HK060818 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The second congress of literature and art workers of Shaanxi Province opened in Xian today. More than 390 representatives of literature and art circles from different parts of the province happily gathered together to deliberate on the great plan to create a new situation in literature and art work in the province.

During the opening ceremony this morning, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech; and (Hu Cai) delivered an opening speech. The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, had sent telegrams separately to extend their wishes for a successful congress. (Yan Zemin), a member of the party group and the Secretariat of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, delivered a congratulatory speech to the congress on behalf of the federation and various associations concerned. During the afternoon session, (Fang Jie), head of the preparatory leading group of the provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles, gave a work report.

Remarkable developments have been achieved since the 1st provincial congress of literary and art workers and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. A propersous situation is now emerging in the province.

The current congress is to fulfill three main tasks: 1) to listen to and examine the work report by the preparatory committee of the congress; 2) to discuss and approve the Constitution of the provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles; and 3) to elect the second committee and the leading organ of the provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles.

The Congress will last for a week. From tomorrow, the participants, divided into groups, will discuss Ma Wenrui's speech, (Hu Cai's), opening speech, and (Fang Jie's) work report. They will also discuss the draft of the Constitution of the provincial Federation of Literature and Art Circles and will deliberate on the namelist of the candidates of the federation committee.

Also present at this morning's opening ceremony wer Li Xipu, Li Qingwei, (Zhang Ze), Yan Kelun, (Chen Yuanfang), (Bai Wenhua), Sun Daren, and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government.

In his speech delivered today at the second provincial congress of literature and art workers, Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: All literature and art workers throughout the province should conscientiously study and have a thorough understanding of the spirit of prohibition concerning spirritual pollution on the ideological front, embodied in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and take it as the guideline for summing up experience and creating a new situation in literature and art work.

In his speech Ma Wenrui affirmed the achievements made by the literature and art front in implementing the line, principles, and policies put forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: Now, the leading comrades and more and more people of literature and art circles can hold high the socialist banner and relatively conscientiously carry out the struggle on the two fronts to resist the influence of erroneous ideological trends. Literature and art are booming throughout the province.

Ma Wenrui pointed out the phenomena of spiritual pollution in the literature and art circles in our province and analyzed the causes of all these phenomena. He demanded that every Communist Party member and every revolutionary on the literature and art front take a clear-cut stand in keeping politically in line with the CPC Central Committee and in steadfastly implementing the party's guideline concerning literature and art work.

In his speech, Ma Wenrui set forth four demands on how to further promote socialist literature and art in the province, namely, pay attention to studying, creation, criticism, and the work style of literature and art circles.

CANADIAN LABOR MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES XIAN

HK060904 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] After their visit to Xian, the delegation from the Canadian Ministry of Labor, headed by Andre Ouellet, minister of labor, left the city for Shanghai this morning.

The delegation arrived in Xian on the evening of 3 December. Vice Governor Zhang Bin met and fettered these friends from Canada, the homeland of Norman Bethune. Also present at the reception and the banquet were (Wei Mingzhong), director of the provincial Office in Charge of Foreign Affairs, and (Wang Hongchang), deputy director of the provincial Bureau of Labor and Personnel.

Minister Ouellet enthusiastically extolled the friendship between China and Canada. He said: As a hero of Canada, Norman Bethune made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. We Canadians, as his successors, should even more actively cooperate with China in the social, cultural, economic, and other fields. During their stay in Xian, Minister Ouellet and his entourage toured the exhibit of clay figures of warriors and horses in the tomb of Qinshihuang, and other cultural relics.

XINJIANG HOLDS NONPARTY FORUM ON RECTIFICATION

HK021017 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Summary] The regional CPC Committee invited nonparty personages to attend a forum beginning today to communicate the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and that of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, and to solicit their opinions on party rectification. Ba Dai, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC committee, presided over the forum and delivered a speech. "He said: Now, party rectification which the whole party, the whole army, and the people of various nationalities in the country have been expecting, has begun. The party rectification will also be carried out in the first group of units in our region very soon. We must earnestly implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. At present we must, on the one hand, organize the vast number of party members to earnestly study and fully understand the spirit of the second plenary session and the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and, on the other hand, seriously listen to opinions of those nonparty personages who have fought together with us for several decades on party rectification."

"Ba Dai said: It is our party's tradition to discuss all matters with nonparty friends. Party rectification is an important matter and it is all the more necessary to discuss it with others. This is an important form of taking the mass line in carrying out party rectification, as well as a concrete expression of our party's adherence to the basic principle of coexisting for a long period of time, supervising each other, treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe in strengthening its cooperation with various democratic parties and patriotic personages with no party affiliation."

He hoped that nonparty personages would freely air their views to make the forum a success.

At the forum, Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, relayed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and that of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee to nonparty friends.

Those who were invited to attend the forum included responsible persons of regional organizations of various democratic parties, of the regional Federation of Industry and Commerce, of the regional Federation of Taiwanese Compatriots; some members of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress and of the Standing Committee of the regional CPPCC; NPC deputies and national CPPCC members who are now in Urumqi; representatives of nonparty patriotic personages and of minority nationalities; and responsible persons of relevant departments.

Wang Enmao Addresses Forum

HK040649 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao made a speech this morning at a forum of nonparty figures convened by the committee, pointing out: Party rectification is a major affair for the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities in the whole country. It is also a major affair for the democratic parties and nonparty figures. I sincerely hope our friends and the masses outside the party will put forward more views and help us to do a good job in party rectification, and to win new victories in socialist modernization.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: The people of three categories are the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and an ambitious political force. They are a malignant tumor growing on the party's body, the latent root of evil in causing turmoil, a time bomb hidden among us, and the most dangerous factor in the party and also in the country. Our friends present here today also deeply feel this. A very important issue in whether or not we can rectify the party well and avoid carrying out rectification in a perfunctory way is that of whether we can totally weed out the people of three categories. In this party rectification, we must be resolved to expel the people of three categories from the party organizations at all levels, and especially from the leadership groups. During the Cultural Revolution, you too were victims of the people of three categories, and you know about their activities. I hope you will expose these people and weed them out together with us, thus helping us to purify the party organizations.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Party organizations, members and cadres must welcome the views you put forward and act to solve the problems raised. They should also report to the nonparty friends on how the problems have been dealt with. No party organization or member or responsible comrade at any level may refuse to listen to the views and criticisms of nonparty friends, and still less may they hit back and retaliate against those who put forward views and criticisms. If such a thing happens, we will deal with it sternly. This is a very important discipline to be observed in this party rectification. The forum concluded today after 3 days in session.

TAIWAN LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS SCORES U.S. STAND ON TAIWAN

OW052007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 5 Dec 83

["Resolution of the Third National Congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League on Opposing U.S. Congressional Interference in China's Internal Affairs and the Creation of 'Two Chinas'" adopted on 5 December 1983]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA) -- Three days after the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed the resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" on 15 November, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives approved a bill of appropriations to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) meant to create "two Chinas" within the Asian Development Bank and obstruct the solution to the issue of China's representation in the Asian Bank. Like the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed in 1979, the resolution and the bill have trampled on the basic norms governing international law and crudely interfered in China's internal affairs. Not only have they violated the communique signed by the Chinese and U.S. Governments on the establishment of diplomatic relations and a series of other agreements, but they have also run counter to the aspirations of most Americans in promoting U.S.-Chinese relations.

The resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" says that Taiwan's future should be settled "in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan." This is actually another form of the "theory of Taiwan's self-determination" or "Taiwanese independence" attempted by the United States in the name of demonstrating concern for the people on Taiwan. Regarding itself as the master of the people on Taiwan, the United States is attempting to control the destiny of the people of Taiwan, with the purpose of permanently obstructing China's reunification.

The congress holds that the resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" is the greatest humiliation to the people of Taiwan. We people of Taiwan firmly oppose it.

In its bill on appropriations for the IMF, the U.S. Congress flagrantly creates "two Chinas" by calling Taiwan the "Republic of China." Recently U.S. President Reagan again stated that the United States "would not retreat from the American alliance with Taiwan." Everybody knows that in all the agreements signed with the Peoples's Republic of China, including the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States acknowledges that Taiwan is a part of China and recognizes that the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China. The U.S. Government must bear unshirkable responsibility for the occurrence of the incidents which have done serious damage to Sino-American relations. We firmly support the strong protest our government has lodged with the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government must adopt effective measures to stop certain Americans from plotting to create "two Chinas" and stop them from continuing to do anything that harms U.S.-Chinese relations.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. How to settle the Taiwan issue and realize China's reunification is entirely China's internal affair in which no foreign countries have the right to interfere.

Deputies Protest Congressional Resolution

HK060930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 83 p 4

[Report by reporters Xu Wei and Lian Jintian: "It Is Impermissible To Create Obstacles For China's Reunification -- Taiwan Compatriots Protest U.S. Creating 'Two Chinas'"]

[Text] During the Third National Congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, some deputies made remarks to reporters expressing their strong indignation against the U.S. Congress, which recently passed a number of bills that interfered in China's internal affairs.

Li Chungqing, a deputy of the Taiwan League, said: The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan," which asserted that China's reunification must be accomplished "in a way acceptable to the people on Taiwan." At first hearing, it seems that those U.S. congressmen were speaking for the people on Taiwan, but in their "concern" for Taiwan, they tried to agitate some people on Taiwan to obstruct China's reunification and then subject Taiwan to the greatest influence of the United States under the disguise of supporting "Taiwan's independence" and make Taiwan an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States. That should be "Taiwan's future" in the eyes of some people in the United States. It is pity that the gentlemen who made a big noise over the issue of Taiwan are not Taiwanese and are not eligible to speak on behalf of Taiwan people.

Bai Shaofan, who recently returned from Taiwan and settled down on the mainland, said: Taiwan is the natural space for existence of the Chinese nation, and Taiwan's future must be determined by the Chinese people themselves. This is a viewpoint he repeatedly advocated to more than 100 American students when he taught at the Taipei Teacher's College. Most of his American students also accepted this viewpoint. Although a small number of people did not agree with this at first, after studying Chinese history they also finally accepted this viewpoint of Bai Shaofan. Recalling this past event, Bai Shaofan found that there is no lack of people supporting China's reunification in the United States and that those who plot to split China account for only a very small percentage, and are very unpopular among the American people.

Some deputies also told the reporters that the resolution on "Taiwan's future" adopted by the U.S. Congress also serves as an inhibition on the Taiwan authorities. Once the resolution is put into effect, the United States can interfere in Taiwan at any time, according to the resolution. The deputies pointed out: As Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland, we hope our relatives on the homeland will see through the foreigners' plot of splitting China and will spare no effort in promoting the reunification of the motherland. It is also our hope that the Taiwan authorities will understand and adapt themselves to the trend of the times and will join hands with the Chinese Government to accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

REPORT ON 'FANTASTIC' ACTIVITIES DURING TAIWAN ELECTION

HK020803 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0330 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Report by Chen Bing: "Fantastic Stories of Taiwan's 'Election'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Since Taiwan's "election of additional members to the Legislative Yuan" formally began on 18 November, numerous unheard-of and strange stories have emerged one after another. Some examples are specially compiled here to offer to the readers.

Obscene Business Benefits Much From the "Election"

Taiwan's obscene business is always "particularly thriving." During the "election" period, due to the acute and complicated "election situation," the authorities have sent out almost the entire police force to "maintain order." However, their move "has unexpectedly exposed the untouched spot in public security." Obscene business has benefited enormously from this "favorable situation." Striptease performances in theatres are unscrupulous and other obscene activities are also extremely rampant. The election period has simply become a "vocation for engaging in obscene activities." All sorts of obscene businesses have thus amassed enormous wealth from the "election."

Trafficking in Votes Has Become a New Rising Trade

Practicing bribery in an election is a phenomenon widely observed in the course of Taiwan's "election." Bribes which used to involve giving gourmet ingredients and soap now have developed into sending colored cooking pots, electronic wristwatches, and sportswear. The price for a vote has also risen, from 300 to 500 New Taiwan dollars to 1,000 New Taiwan dollars now. Although the authorities have passed and issued many regulations and statements "to counter the practice of bribery in an election," with the election activities moving toward their zenith, various "gifts" are still being sent to voters one after another. According to the Taiwan press, if a candidate offers good will to voters in the form of money, gifts, and invitations to dinners and tours, this means that he is full of humanity and very courteous and also means that he "highly respects" the voters. In view of the principle of "courtesy demands reciprocity," the voters have to give him their votes.

It is precisely because "practicing bribery in an election" is in vogue that a group of votemongers have emerged in Taiwan. They have a detailed list of those voters who "can be bribed in an election" and they play the role of a middleman between these voters and the candidates who are anxious to win victory, and they benefit from these dealings. Trafficking in votes has become a new rising trade in Taiwan today.

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CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Cost of Campaigning for Membership in the "Legislative Yuan" Is 10 Million New Taiwan Dollars

How much does it cost to campaign for membership in the "Legislative Yuan?" In accordance with the revised standards for expenses in an election stipulated in Taiwan's "Law of Election and Recall," a candidate in the Taipei City area who is campaigning for membership in the "Legislative Yuan" can only spend 4.4 million New Taiwan dollars, but according to statistics by insiders, a candidate will spend at least 10 million dollars. This includes more than 2 million dollars spend on printing and distributing leaflets and 1.5 million dollars on hiring people to check the votes cast. In addition, hiring propaganda cars and renting offices also will cost a lot of money. If the expenses are included for giving dinners and conducting lucky-draw activities before the "formal election activities," in a partly overt and partly covert manner, and expenses for cigarettes, tea, and "day-to-day banquets," which are indispensable in the course of the election campaign, then 10 million dollars is the minimum requirement, and if what is given as a present to the voters in the form of money and gifts is added, the expenses are even more amazing.

Gambling Is on Par With the "Election Situation"

With the "election situation" becoming more and more intense, gambling in various parts of Taiwan is becoming more and more fierce. However, in gambling, they engage neither in mahjong nor in playing cards but in betting against each other on the candidates' "possible moves" and "prospects."

Whether in the streets and lanes, in teahouses and restaurants, or in election centers, people as often as not will gather together in one place to make a bet. Some people make bets on which candidates will get the most votes; others on who will fail to be elected; and still others on whether or not all candidates nominated by the KMT can be elected. The most sophisticated gambling game is the one in which the names of candidates in an election area are listed together with the "odds of each candidate," which are fixed according to reports carried in the newspapers and magazines, just like in horse racing, and gamblers are allowed to play for high stakes. People also bet on whether or not a certain candidate will cry or how long he will cry at a "meeting where he will state his political views." As for the stakes, they range from a pack of cigarettes or a banquet to 100 or 1,000 dollars. They are simply all-embracing. When the results of the "election" are announced on 3 December, as far as the "candidates" and gamblers are concerned, some will be lucky and happy and others will be unhappy.

GOVERNMENT FORBIDS WFTA MEETINGS IN TAIWAN

OW050912 Taipei CHINA POST in English 29 Nov 83 p 12

[Text] The ROC Government will not consider allowing the World Federation of Taiwanese Associations [WFTA] to hold meetings in this nation unless it frees itself from the control of Taiwan independence elements and declares in public to support the national policy of the Government of the Republic of China.

The Executive Yuan made the remarks yesterday in a written answer to an interpellation by nonpartisan Legislator Mr Hsu Jung-shu. Earlier, the World Federation of Taiwanese Associations said it would hold its 1984 convention in Taiwan.

The Executive Yuan said the federation has made remarks against the national policy of the ROC in almost all of its annual conventions in the past. The Executive Yuan pointed to the following examples:

-- At the third annual convention of the federation, one of the convention chairmen, Peng Ming-min, said that "Taiwanese are not Chinese and Taiwanese territories are not Chinese territories."

-- At the fourth convention one of the meeting chairmen, Hung Che-hsiung, advertised communism in public by saying that "Taiwan should practice communism."

-- At the sixth convention one of the meeting chairmen, Chang Tsan-hung, said "In order to overthrow the government, it is well to cooperate with the Chinese Communists if necessary."

All such remarks are now allowed by the law of the Republic of China, the Executive Yuan said.

The Executive Yuan said the government will not consider allowing the federation to hold meetings here unless it gets free from the control of Taiwan independence figures and declares its stand to support the national policy to fight against Chinese Communists, discard the proposition of Taiwan independence, and practice the three principles of the people.

In addition, it should submit all the documents concerning the federation's organization and membership together with its publications to the Overseas Office of the government for recognition, the Executive Yuan said.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES CALLS FOR 'SELF-DETERMINATION'

OW060001 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Riding for a Fall"]

[Text] A favorite topic of candidates currently seeking seats in the Legislative Yuan is the future of Taiwan. It has been the subject of much debate and argument. A few candidates have advocated "self-determination" and "respecting the will of the 18 million residents of Taiwan."

By definition, "self-determination" means the right of a people to decide upon its own political status without outside influence. It usually applies to a colony which has been ruled by an imperialist power and where people are dissatisfied with their current system of government.

Taiwan has been a part of China for many centuries. Although it was ruled by the Japanese for 50 years, it was returned to China after Japan was defeated in the Second World War. The government that now governs Taiwan is the same government that took it back from Japan in 1945, namely the Government of the Republic of China.

Furthermore, elections of public office holders have been regularly held in order to realize government by the people. Under these circumstances, the notion of self-determination is meaningless as far as Taiwan is concerned.

As for the call for respecting the will of the 18 million residents of Taiwan, one may well wonder what that call really means. It is as bizarre and nonsensical as would be a call for expecting the will of the 226 million residents of the United States. Perhaps what the people who advocate "self-determination" are really aiming at is an independent Taiwan nation.

As we have observed before, the independence of Taiwan as a separate state is a mere delusion cherished by a handful of power-hungry people whose only wish is to overthrow the government of the ROC.

Many objections can be made to making Taiwan an independent state. For one thing, as Minister of the Interior Lin Yang-kang stated recently, if Taiwan should become independent it would immediately lose the support of the 24 million Chinese living overseas. Also, the Chinese Communist regime would have a good excuse to wage war in the Taiwan Strait.

But most of all, one should keep in mind the historic meaning of Taiwan. All the prominent figures who governed Taiwan, such as Liu Ming-chuan and Koxinga, to name the two most famous, regarded themselves as the custodians of Chinese culture. And all the men of wisdom and ability that succeeded them maintained the same attitude. In short Taiwan has been fashioned to play a crucial role in the making of modernized China.

Now the Republic of China on Taiwan is vigorously endeavoring to map out the blueprint for the reconstruction of China. The plan calls for a China which is democratic and prosperous and which adopts advanced science and technology but at the same time preserves the essence of traditional Chinese culture.

The ROC, indeed, has come to a critical moment in its history. It is burdened with the historic task of reunifying China under the principles of nationalism, democracy, and social welfare. That task will not only determine the future of the entire Chinese nation but will have a far-reaching influence on the civilization of mankind.

It is a tremendous task, but we are confident it will be accomplished. Those who try deliberately to oppose the currents of history and Chinese civilization by seeking to obstruct this task are riding for a fall.

ARTICLE ON UK PROPOSALS IN TALKS OVER HONG KONG

HK060204 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 6 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Terry Cheng: "UK Wants To Keep Key Administrative Positions"]

[Text] The British want to continue to hold key positions in the administration of law and order in the future government of Hong Kong while retaining their British nationality, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

Sources told the STANDARD yesterday that the Sino-British negotiators are expected to continue their discussion on the proposals by the Chinese side when the talks resume tomorrow in Beijing. The agreement to be reached may be taken as the basis of China's "mini-constitution" for Hong Kong after 1997.

According to the sources, the negotiations have centered around China's 12-point plan for Hong Kong since the previous round of talks on November 14 and 15.

It is believed that in the talks the question of the British link was also raised as the British wanted to keep key posts in the security and legal sectors in the post-1997 administration. The British link would ensure that British officials could retain their nationality while serving the future administration headed by a Chinese, the sources said. It could also be one of the ways to give British interests a representation here and preserve their links with the colony. With foreigners holding key positions in its running, the international character of Hong Kong will be maintained and the special administrative zone government will be unique in the whole of China.

According to the sources, interest in the dual nationality proposal has been expressed by the British ambassador-designate to Beijing, Mr Richard Evans, and some Hong Kong Government officials. It is understood the proposals are not acceptable to a section among the Chinese officials. However, the discussions on the proposals are still at an early stage and sources said probably working teams would be formed to study them.

Meanwhile, it is believed the Hong Kong Government favours the talks to end before the next September deadline set by Beijing. A government source however was of the belief that local residents would not react violently to the unilateral announcement by Beijing next September if the talks failed to produce a satisfactory solution. The source spoke from what the government had gathered from the general public and said it believed that people would not react to the unilateral announcement in a way they reacted when the local dollar plunged to 9.7 against the greenback in September this year.

Analysts generally agree that more and more people have come to accept the plan of allowing local people to administer Hong Kong. They say it is better to face the inevitable right now. The focus of the 1997 debate here has therefore shifted to the form of the government under the Chinese patronage. Beijing's selling point is that the "mini-constitution" will be thoroughly discussed before being submitted to the National People's Congress and that it will be guaranteed by law, the analysts said.

-- Governor Sir Edward Youde, accompanied by the political adviser, Mr Robin McLaren, will leave today for Beijing to attend the seventh round of talks to be held in next two days.

A Hong Kong observers delegation yesterday left for Beijing to meet Chinese officials and it took along a position paper on Hong Kong's future.

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